Special Dyestuff Convention Number
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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EPOCH IN THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

The formation of a National Dyestuffs Association means organization of an industry that has proved its right to recognition by developing from a few factories making colors from dyewoods, and still fewer making naphthalene and benzol, to many plants, producing a complete line of aniline dyes and natural colors sufficient to meet domestic needs and make the United States independent of German products.

There is work for the Association to do. The manufacturers of dyes made from coal-tar derivatives have met discouragements and individual efforts to combat these conditions have not been successful.

Manufacturers found the tariff inadequate to protect the industry from German competition because of the loophole which admits concentrated dyes at the ad valorem rate of 30% and only five cents specific duty. This specific duty is not sufficient to cope with conditions when trade relations are resumed. Present difficulties involve the question of supplies of raw materials sufficient to carry on business now that the Government has taken from the market nearly all the toluol available, and methyl alcohol is placed under regulations which limit its use. Both these products are necessary materials in the manufacture of aniline colors.

Standardization is considered important at this time and is another matter that needs co-operation for its successful accomplishment. The question must be carefully studied and passed upon by a competent committee. The Association has come into existence at the crucial moment and may be a strong factor in placing the industry on a permanent foundation and regulating chaotic conditions that have hampered manufacturers and checked development.

United action will make it possible to accomplish many things at Washington in the interest of the trade, and foreign buyers will feel greater confidence in American dyestuffs when they know that the leading manufacturers are working out the problems of standardization and fair dealing through a national organization.

REGISTER YOUR TRADEMARK IN HAVANA

Steps have been taken to protect United States trademarks in South American republics by establishing an International Trademark Registration Bureau at Havana. The countries that have ratified the convention signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 are the United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica. The owner of a trademark will be

required to register the trademark at the Havana Bureau which will attend to the registration in the other countries named.

Efforts will now be made to establish a bureau at Rio de Janeiro in order to secure protection in all South American countries. The action was made necessary by the loose laws of some countries which base the ownership of a trademark upon priority of registration. A person who registers the mark first has the right to keep the owner of the trademark from importing into the country goods bearing the registered trademark. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports cases where American manufacturers have been obliged to buy back their own trademarks from pirates who make a business of registering well-known United States trademarks. Manufacturers of proprietary medicines and toilet articles have been the heaviest sufferers.

"NOT RELIEF, BUT A CALAMITY"

The Federal Fuel Administrator's order closing industrial plants and buildings where the larger transactions in the business world are conducted came like a paralytic stroke to commercial interests. The drug, chemical and dyestuffs industries were already severely hampered by transportation embargoes, snow blockades and coal shortage, but were struggling out of the wreck and confusion and were ready to meet the abnormal conditions when this staggering blow put a stop to all efforts.

Business associations representing all the leading lines of trade met at once to voice a general protest and officials of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce pointed out specifically that the action of the Federal Fuel Administrator would bring calamity and not relief to manufacturing interests. In the words of the General Manager of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"The scare it has caused will make those who have any coal, or can obtain it, hoard and secrete it in every conceivable way. The fuel problem is not one of conservation, but one of production and distribution. In this respect, the order as a remedy for a bad situation, is very much like a physician who kills his patient before he can perhaps grow worse."

In defense of his action Dr. Garfield said in part:

"It is worse than useless to bend our energies to more manufacturing when what we have already manufactured lies at tidewater congesting terminal facilities, jamming the railroad yards and sidetracks for long distances back into the country. No power on earth can move this freight into the war zone, where it is needed, until we supply the ships with fuel."

The chemical industries in the East obeyed the order with the exception of plants working on Government orders and furnishing war supplies. The dyestuffs industry feels the effect of the order acutely because it probably means that toluol will no longer be available for the manufacture of colors, and with methyl alcohol practically commandeered by the Government the raw materials needed in the industry will be greatly curtailed. Deliveries in all lines of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs were at a standstill, prices became purely nominal and trading was out of the question. The outcome of the drastic order will be watched by the leading interests of the nation, by men who know the situation in detail because of their association with the big industries involved, and possible disasters may be avoided by prompt action calling into service all the powers of the Federal Government and the shipping, railroad and industrial forces. It is to be hoped that President Wilson and his advisers will listen to the protests that will come to them and which will reflect the actual conditions of the next few days.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORLD TRADE

A strong demand for drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs is world-wide. Consul Memminger of Madras, India, gives a comprehensive survey of the market in the Madras Presidency in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, listing the chemicals required by the native industries and quoting the prices paid and methods of packing. The value of chemicals imported in 1916-17 exclusive of medicines and fertilizers was nearly $800,000. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has the names of importers and commission agents which are available for manufacturers who are interested.

Paraguay is proving a very favorable field for the sale of American drugs, according to a report from Consul Balch of Asuncion. Previous to the war Germany controlled the larger share of the trade. The consul warns American manufacturers to register their trademarks. The metric system is used and correspondence should be in Spanish. Foreign patented preparations are analyzed by the Government chemist before sales to the public are permitted.

NEW YORK'S FOREIGN TRADE

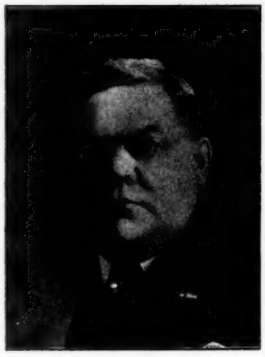
There has been a steady reduction in the import trade of New York for twelve months and other ports have been gaining. Statisticians attribute it to the physical inability of a single port to handle the enormous quantities of merchandise offered. In exports New York shows an increase over the preceding year, but the percentage of gain in exports is not as large as is shown by other Atlantic ports. The exports at New York in 1917 were valued at $2,937,000,000 against $2,791,000,000 in 1916, a gain of only 5 per cent. Philadelphia has increased its export trade over 50 per cent. in 9 months compared with the same period in 1916. Baltimore shows 30 per cent. gain and Boston 75 per cent.

The diversion of the currents of trade from their regular courses, owing to the war, accounts for the falling off in imports from Europe, and there is an explanation of the gains made by other Atlantic ports in the statement that New York has been handling vast war supply shipments to the Allies.

Dyestuff Industry Organizes

Delegates Discuss Standardization, Patents and Tariff

FRANK HEMINGWAY was chosen chairman of the convention of dealers and manufacturers of American colors and dyestuffs which convened in Rumford Hall in the Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street, New York City, on Tuesday. H. Gardner McKerrow opened the meeting by stating in brief the objects of the conference. Mr. Hemingway took the chair shortly before eleven o'clock, and in a strong and frank address said he believed that this conference meant a great step in the right direction for the American color and dyestuff industry. He said co-operation would enable the dealers and manufacturers to discuss the vital issues confronting the industry and take action as an association.



H. G. McKERROW

Mr. Hemingway then presented the name of C. D. Jenkinson, of the National City Bank, New York, for treasurer and he was unanimously chosen. C. C. Bennett was elected secretary.

The chairman then called on Mr. McKerrow to explain the objects of the conference. Mr. McKerrow said:

"The first and most advisable step to be taken is to form a commercial association representing the dyestuff industry as a whole, and having under its care and jurisdiction not only the question of standardization, but other collateral questions of equally great importance to the industry, such as questions of tariff, patent law as affecting the dyestuff industry, arbitration of disputes, protection of contracts and other matters which, as the new industry becomes of more and more importance, call for treatment of an authoritative nature in the interests of all rather than the individualistic attention from diverse and divided interests which is all that such questions have received hitherto.

"While the general idea of standardization was almost universally admitted to be something which it was eminently desirable to accomplish, a considerable conflict of opinion developed. By some it was characterized as an "iridescent dream," an ideal which is too far beyond our reach to attain; by others as a proposal which led to such complications and difficulties as to make it impossible of practical fulfilment; and still others did not hesitate to say that it was perfectly feasible and could be developed and carried out on perfectly proper and scientific lines if it was approached with an open mind and in a proper spirit.

"The opposition to it may be roughly classified as follows: First that of the man who honestly believes that it cannot be done, and in this regard I would remind you gentlemen, that it certainly was done by the German dyestuff manufacturers, and if it could be done by them, there is no conceivable reason why it cannot be done by American manufacturers. We have at the present time a complete list of probably less than one hundred aniline colors made in this country and these are for the most part of well recognized standard types, whereas it must be remembered that the standardization of German dyes included a line of upwards of one thousand colors including not only distinct homogeneous colors in themselves but a vast variety of compounds and mixtures and shades. It would not seem to be impossible, therefore, that at this stage of the development of the industry some effective means of laying the foundations for a system of standardization could be accomplished which would adjust itself to the future growth of the industry.

"It is to be borne in mind further that it is practically indispensable to the purposes of the United States Government that some form of standardization should be adopted for the purposes of assessing and levying duties on imported colors.

"Wherever this duty takes the form of a specific rate, that is to say an impost of so much per pound, the question of the degree of concentration is immediately raised. There must be a starting point which the Government can adopt and against which importations can be compared for the purpose of determining the degree of concentration. It has been shown by past experience that dyestuffs can be imported of four and five times the concentration of ordinary recognized trade standards, and yet these importations carry no higher specific rate per pound than the trade standards as recognized before the war, thus defeating a very large proportion of the protective intent of the act. It is certain that if the dyestuff industry does not devise some means of standardization which the Government can adopt, an attempt to do this will be made by the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

"A dangerous and insidious opposition is that of those elements which seem to think that it is not to their interest to see any method of standardization adopted for American dyestuffs. Whether this is actuated by a belief that they themselves will establish and provide a standard to which all other makers will be compelled to align themselves or go out of business, or whether they have even more ulterior motives, and have an unexpressed idea of keeping the American dyestuff industry in a chaotic and confused condition and thus render it a fertile field for re-exploitation in the interests of the German dyestuff manufacturers when normal

conditions are restored, is a question that should be carefully considered and guarded against.

"The question of arbitration is something which is essentially collateral to the question of standardization. Our courts have been congested with disputed cases during the past three years, practically all of them based on claims that deliveries have not equalled samples offered. In some cases these claims have been made in good faith; in others they have been just as evidently made in bad faith and in order to offset the conditions caused by a falling market or to obtain discounts to which the purchasers were not entitled. At present, the only way of adjusting these is through processes of law, and to this there is no limit of time or expense involved."

Benj. M. Kaye's Address

Chairman Hemingway introduced Benj. M. Kaye, an attorney, who spoke on organization. He said in opening:

"Only by associated effort will you be able to protect your industry."

He brought up the question of German competition and said it was not a question of choice. "You are compelled to organize to meet them," he declared. "In Germany the industry is concentrated into a government-subsidized industry of thirteen companies, while in this country there are 130 companies at present, all separated and independent.

"No manufacturer in this industry is big enough to dominate the United States, is big enough to dominate the dye industry." Mr. Kaye went on to say that Government support in the form of protective legislation would be impossible to secure without the influence of an association. Independent manufacturers without this unity of purpose would soon be forced to the wall, he said, under the pressure of foreign competition.

Then followed open discussions. The question was broached whether the association was to be composed of dealers as well as manufacturers and unity of all interests was urged. Dr. J. Merritt Matthews said the association was to be formed primarily for the protection of the American dyestuffs industry from foreign competition after the war.

It was decided that the manufacturers and the dealers should retire to separate rooms and decide whether the Association should be limited in membership to any one class. Dr. Matthews then moved that the Association recognize two classes of members:

Class A composed of those actually engaged in manufacturing dyes and intermediates, who should hold a voting power.

Class B composed of dealers and agents for makers, having no voting power.

The motion was accepted by the manufacturers, but the dealers suggested a joint committee discussion.

Chairman Hemingway appointed a committee of three manufacturers, on motion to this effect, to confer with a similar committee of dealers. Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, L. A. Ault, of Ault, Wiborg & Co., Cincinnati, and August Merz, of Heller & Merz, were selected to represent the manufacturers.

Dr. J. M. Matthews, reporting for the manufacturers' committee, said that at a joint meeting with the dealers, it had been decided to recommend to the association that there be two classes of members, as was suggested earlier in the session. Class A members are to include all actual manufacturers of dyestuffs or intermediates and class B members are to take in all others including dealers, brokers and sales agents of dyestuffs and intermediates, and manufacturers of dyestuff machinery and other allied products.

It was recommended by the committee and accepted by the meeting that only class A members have the right to vote but that class B members should have the privilege of electing one representative on the board of governors or other executive body.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed by the Chairman who named the following:

Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, New York; L. A. Ault of Ault, Wiborg & Co., Cincinnati; August Merz, of Heller & Merz, New York; H. Gardner McKerrow, New York; W. S. Woodward, New York; S. R. Davids, New York; T. N. Hyndman, Philadelphia.

The Chairman instructed the committee to make an immediate report and to study the question more at length and report again in two or three months when the preliminary work of incorporation was completed.

Dr. Matthews addressed the conference on the subject of organization and said it was essential for success that the Association should have a Committee on Arbitration. In discussing the tariff, Dr. Matthews said he believed the Government would gladly co-operate with the Association in every way.

Standardization by E. W. Pierce

Edward Wallace Pierce, chemist of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, New York, spoke on the question of standardization. Mr. Pierce told of customs before the war when each of the large factories sent to their competitors a sample of any new dye made, with descriptive matter giving its constitution and working qualities. In this way infringements were avoided, and if another factory obtained a license to manufacture the color it was customary to put out a type that corresponded as closely as possible with the original.

"But," continued Mr. Pierce, "the American dye manufacturer is not bound to adhere to the standards of strength that were in use before the war. We can adopt an entirely new system. It would be unjust to the small manufacturer if we took for each color a standard of theoretical purity based on the pure chemical compound representing that color.

"We might learn something from the medical profession and model our system on the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. A dye then would be defined as being a certain chemical compound, the chief ingredient would have to be present in a percentage that would be determined from observation of dyes that are now practical commercial products. certain impurities must be absent and certain others

may be present within defined limits. The color produced when dyed under certain rigid conditions must correspond to an arbitrary standard. The standard of color could be selected from the products of different manufacturers and whether a sample that is off-shade could be shaded by another color, to match the standard, or whether it would get a lower rating would have to be decided by the proper authorities. The consumer does not realize that the output of the most efficient dye factory is never absolutely uniform and that considerable allowance must be made, by not demanding too rigid a standard, so that extra strong lots may be reduced and slight off-shades corrected, without it being considered as adulteration.

"The adoption of practical dye standards would involve a repository and custodian of standards from which smaller lots could be supplied for individual use, an arrangement which could be made self-supporting.

"There is yet another phase of dye testing and sampling which has not been taken into account —moisture content. Some dyes are quite hygroscopic or deliquescent and even dissolve in the moisture they absorb from moist air. Other do not give such visible evidence but simply cake together and still others retain their powder form without change.

"A standard of a dye must be defined among other features, as being correct only at e. g. 65 per cent. humidity and 75 degree F. (these being the Bureau of Standards figures for normal humidity and temperature). Tests against standard would also be correct if exposed freely to the air, with the standard, about one hour before weighing.

"The average commercial dye will vary within five per cent. in strength in different parts of the same package. The average eye cannot detect a difference of less than five per cent. in two dyeings on textile fabrics. From this it is evident that due allowance must be made for such conditions and that the introduction of absolute requirements might lead to endless controversies.

"There seems to be no reason why an American standardization cannot be effected. Its utility will depend entirely on the co-operation of the manufacturers and their voluntary consent to be bound by the restrictions thus placed on them. When the consumer fully appreciates the system it will overcome many of the difficulties in selling a new factory product and will automatically correct many of the undesirable features that existed before the war."

A. E. Parker on Patents

Albert E. Parker, patent attorney, spoke on the British and American patent laws, saying:

"Very little advantage was taken of the compulsory licensing provision of the English Statute due to the fact that anyone obtaining a license would be required to pay a substantial royalty for the use of the patented invention to the patentee and so long as the patentee himself was free to use the invention without paying royalty to anyone he could naturally always undersell the licensee and render the license so granted ineffective and of practically no value. This aspect of a compulsory licensing arrangement has not always been given proper consideration by those who have endeavored to secure the enactment of a compulsory licensing law in the United States, but it may become necessary in the near future to further investigate if there are any advantages to this arrangement in view of a new patent bill recently introduced in the English Parliament which would, if enacted, require practically every patented article that could be made in the British Isles to be manufactured there, and which would enable a licensee in the United Kingdom to prevent the introduction of the patented article into that country from abroad, as the bill, which is quite a drastic one, contemplates the placing in the hands of the licensee the right to sue the patentee for infringement of his own patent if he imports the patented device into the United Kingdom after the grant of a license to a British manufacturer who is using such license in that country.

"The United States in the past has largely protected itself against the importation of patented articles from abroad by placing high tariffs on such goods, but if all patented goods are to be barred from the English market wherever a licensee in that country elects to take a license under the patent, it may be necessary to further protect American industry by requiring that all patented inventions shall be manufactured here to meet all demands of the American market.

"In extending the use of German owned patents in Gt. Britain the British traders, particularly in relation to articles known in the market under a particular name, such as phenacetin, aspirin, sanatogen, salvarsan, and the like, have been faced with the difficulty that while they could make these articles they could not use the name by which the public had come to know them because such name was the registered trade mark of the firm owning the patent.

"It is of course not possible to adopt the same arrangement as to the licensing of trade marks as was done with patents, because a trade mark ostensibly is intended to indicate the product of a particular manufacturer and if six or more manufacturers obtained licenses under a single patent for say, sanatogen, it would not be possible for all six of them to use that name as identifying the manufacturer of the product in question. So a still more drastic piece of legislation has been proposed and is now before the English Parliament with the backing of the President of the Board of Trade and the Ministers of Food and Munitions in addition to that of the Solicitor General.

"This legislation contemplates what practically amounts to the destruction of all word trade marks which have come to denote or connote an article of trade and would apply to such well-known trade marks as "kodak," "sapolio," "vaseline," "salvarsan," "veronal," "novocain," etc. Under the bill referred to, if enacted, a trade mark of the character indicated would become liable to be removed from the Register within four years from the date of passage of the Act unless in the meantime the owners of those marks have been able to educate and persuade the public to use the word

not as the name of the article but as identifying their particular product.

"Under the Trading with the Enemy Act in the United States, licenses have been granted on about sixty patents covering quite a large variety of industries and on one day only of last week licenses were sought on sixteen patents covering inventions relating to the dye industry, all of which will probably be granted within ten days after the filing of the applications. The procedure adopted by the Federal Trade Commission contemplates a five days notice to the owner of the patent or his attorney in the United States, and I am informed by one of the officials in charge of the matter that a very low royalty is being given in the license, even than a 5% royalty so that this should not be a serious handicap to a manufacturer desiring to take up the manufacture of a new article which is at present unobtainable due to the fact that all importation from abroad has ceased and all demands for the same must therefore be filled entirely by American manufacture."

Some of the Delegates

The delegates registered as they arrived and by noon it was estimated that more than 200 manufacturers and dealers had signed the roll. Among those present were:

A. B. BRADIE, A. & B., Export and Import Corp., 78 Wall St., New York.
C. SCOTT ALTHOUSE, Althouse Chemical Co., 500 Pear St., Reading, Pa.
E. H. KILLHEFFER, American Color Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J.
L. A. AULT, Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
AMERICAN DYEWOOD CO., 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
BAYER CO., INC., 117 Hudson St., N. Y.
F. E. MORGAN, Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.
E. J. FREELEY, Bay State Chemical Co., 38 India St., Boston, Mass.
BERLIN ANILINE WORKS, 213 Water St., N. Y.
O. OBERMEYER, Century Color Corp., 182 Front St., N. Y.
CARL KATZENSTEIN, Cosmic Aniline Works, Inc., 8 West Broadway, N. Y.
CERTIFIED CHEMICAL CORP., 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
W. H. FIELDHOUSE, 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
DR. C. S. FULLER, Fisher Chemical Co., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
L. B. FORTNER, 36 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa.
S. LEVINSON, Fuerst Bros. Co., 2-4 Stone St., N. Y.
AUGUST MERZ, Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.
HARRY HINE, Hine Bros., 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
B. P. DONNELLY, Holland Aniline Co., Holland, Mich.
C. TWYMAN, Holliday-Kemp Co., Inc., 90 William St., N. Y.
FRANK HEMINGWAY, 115 Broadway, N. Y.
IRIDESCENT DYESTUFF & COLOR CO., 247 Bush St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARLES A. JOHNSON & CO., 55 Franklin St., N. Y.
JOHN B. LEWIS, Providence, R. I.
S. C. DE LA GARZA, Logwood Products Corp., 115 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. J. GRAF, Manhattan Trading Co., 2 Rector St., N. Y.
C. A. MACE, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
MIDDLESEX ANILINE CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y.
NEAL E. MONROE, Monroe Color & Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.
O. P. ANTHONY, Geo. H. Morrill & Co., Norwood, Mass.
MT. UNION TANNING & EXTRACT CO., Mt. Union, Pa.
FRANK L. MAY CO., 99 John St., N. Y.
S. R. DAVIS, National Aniline & Chemical Co., 244 Madison Ave., N. Y.
N. Y. COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., N. Y.
R. W. CORNELISON, Peerless Color Co., Bound Brook, N. J.
N. W. TEALE, Read Holliday & Sons, 160 Franklin St., N. Y.
LINDSEY H. MASON, Sherman & Mason, 211 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. O. HASSAN, Sherman-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
ALFRED SPICE, Sizing Specialties Co., Jersey City, N. J.
TAKAMINE LABORATORY, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
U. S. DYE EXTRACTS CO., 801 Vernon Ave., Long Island City
C. P. HAMILTON, United Chemical & Color Co., 235 Water St., N. Y.
H. D. RUHM, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
VAN OMMEREN CORP., 42 Broadway, N. Y.
EDWARD M. WALDO, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., INC., 230 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. EARLY WOOD, 21 Platt St., N. Y.

The following resolutions were presented.

Standardization

This Convention believes that some effective method of standardization of the intermediates and dyestuffs which have already been produced, and which will be produced through the efforts of American chemists and manufacturers, should be devised to the end that not only the manufacturers of these materials themselves may have a basis on which to regulate the value of their products, but that the color consuming trades may have an adequate assurance that materials purchased will be on a basis of authoritatively fixed standards and that the United States Government shall have the benefit of a fixed range of standards which have been accepted by the industry as a whole, for the purpose of properly assessing specific rates of duty which may be imposed on importations for the protection of American industry.

Tariff

This Convention believes that the present tariff on intermediates and dyestuffs derived from coal tar products is inadequate, both as regards rate and the limiting stipulations which were enacted in 1916 and is not calculated to protect the dyestuff industry against foreign competition when normal conditions are restored. It is the belief of this Convention that a special act should be passed by Congress prohibiting the importation of foreign commodities at prices which are below the fair market value in the country of origin and providing further for an increase of the specific rate now in force so as to provide automatically for an increase in the rate of duty assessed according to the degree of concentration of the imported products. This Convention, having in mind the strenuous efforts which will be made by foreign interests to regain control of the American dyestuff market upon the conclusion of a European peace, urgently request Congress to enact such legislation forthwith as will give the industry the protection to which it is entitled and which will insure its continuance after the restoration of normal commercial conditions comes to be effected. The Secretary of the Convention is instructed to send copies of this resolution to members of Congress and to the Tariff Commission.

Exemption for Chemists

This Convention believes that the United States Government should exercise great care and discrimination in requiring the services of trained chemists and chemical specialists for military service. In view of the fact that the dyestuff industry is so closely allied to the munition industry, the services of these chemists and specialists are of infinitely more value to the country when they are devoting their special training and knowledge to the production of their specialties than they would be in ordinary military functions which call for no special technical equipment. The Secretary of the Convention is instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Secretary of War, to members of Congress and to the War Board (?).

Professor Grinnell Jones, of the United States Tariff Commission, spoke on the relation of the tariff to the dyestuffs industry. An account of the Wednesday session of the convention will appear in the next issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Licenses for Explosives

An Act of Congress (Public Document No. 68, Sixty-fifth Congress) to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession in time of war of explosives, and the ingredients thereof, provides that a license from the Bureau of Mines is necessary for every person, firm and corporation, to purchase, possess, sell or use, any explosive or the ingredients thereof.

Any violation of this Act is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

The Bureau of Mines has published the attached list of articles requiring licenses under this Act.

Federal Licenses may be obtained from John R. Healy, Room 1100, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or John F. Dixon, 365 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Application must be made in person. Duly authorized officers of corporations or companies must make application for the company or corporation.

A list of the commodities for which licenses are required follows:

Explosives—Ammonium nitrate, blasting powder, caps (blasting, detonating, percussion, all classes), detonating fuse, or cordeau detonant, detonators, dynamites, electric blasting caps and electric detonators, fireworks and flashlight powders, fulminates, fuse of all varieties, gun cotton, gun powder and gun powder mixtures (except small arm or shot gun cartridges), nitro cellulose and nitro glucose, nitro glycerine (except in official U. S. Pharmacopoeia solution, or in form of pills, or granules containing not more than 1/50 grain each), nitro-glycol (mannite, starch and sugar), permissible explosives, ammonium picrates, picrates, picric acid, smokeless powder (except small arms and shot gun cartridges), trinitrotoluol, trinitrocresol, trinitronapthaline, tetranitroaniline, tetranitromethylaniline.

Ingredients—List approved January 5, 1918. The purchase, possession, sale or use of any one of the ingredients herewith listed below in amounts of one ounce or over requires a Federal Explosive License: Bichromates, ammonium, potassium, sodium; chlorates, barium, potassium, sodium, strontium; chromates, ammonium, barium, calcium, chrome green, chrome yellow, lead, potassium, sodium; nitrates, ammonium, barium, copper, ferric, lead, magnesium, nickel, potassium, silver, strontium; nitric acid, aqua fortis, fuming, nitric acids of all grades and strengths, mixed acids; perchlorates, perchloric acid, potassium; perborates, magnesium, sodium, zinc; permanganates, calcium, potassium, sodium; peroxides, barium, calcium, magnesium, oxon (cubes and cartridges), sodium, strontium, zinc, phosphorous.

USE OF CASTOR SEED IN CHINA

The American consul at Hankow, China, writes that crushed castor oil seeds, combined with the oil, are used in Chinese medicine as an external application in a large number of diseases, or the pulp is taken internally. The oil is not used in medicine apart from the pulp; its special use is for mixing the colors for Chinese seals. A few years ago a local firm, by great effort, collected considerable quantities of castor beans, purchasing them in small lots from farmers in several sections. In 1916 Dairen exported 2,304,000 pounds of the beans, valued at $37,280; and Tientsin, 100,133 pounds, valued at $1,616. An investigation was recently instituted to ascertain whether or not either the beans or the oil was procurable in merchantable quantities in Hankow, and the conclusion was that they are not articles that appear on this market in sufficient quantity to justify their being regarded as an article of commerce.

PROTECTING AMERICAN TRADEMARKS

Work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—An International Trademark Registration Bureau Established at Havana, Cuba—Benefit to Manufacturers

The chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says in his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce:

"The Bureau's division of foreign tariffs put into successful operation during the year a plan to protect owners of American trademarks from loss and inconvenience in certain South American countries. In these countries the ownership of a trademark is based on priority of registration and not of use, as is the case in the United States, so that a person who registers the mark first has the right to keep the rightful owner from importing into the country goods bearing the registered trademark. In many cases American manufacturers have been compelled to buy back their own trademarks and in some cases have found it cheaper to use a new mark for certain countries. Instances have been found where the agents of American concerns have registered the marks of the firms they represent, so that the agencies can not well be taken away from them.

"To put an end to such abuses so far as possible, the division of foreign tariffs has adopted the plan of scrutinizing carefully all applications for trademark registration in certain Latin-American countries. When it finds an application for the registration of an American trademark or a close imitation it promptly notifies the American owner of the mark, explains to him the main features of the trademark laws in the country in question, and urges him to protest the registration of his mark by an unauthorized person. He is instructed in the procedure to be followed. The division has been successful in its determination to head off schemes of this kind, and a number of American firms have written to the Bureau expressing their appreciation of the service."

An International Trademark Registration Bureau has been established at Havana for the northern group of American republics as a result of the work of the International High Commission and in accordance with the plan of the International Convention of Trademarks signed in Buenos Aires in 1910. The Havana bureau will be supported on a pro rata basis by all the American republics of the northern group which have ratified the convention—the United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica. Its operation will be under the direction of the Cuban Government. Efforts will now be centered on securing the early formation of the bureau at Rio de Janeiro.

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines and toilet articles are particularly anxious to have all of the countries of the Americas come in under the trademark agreement. With respect to the countries that are party to the agreement, the owner of a trademark, patent, or copyright, resident of the United States or any of the other countries concerned, will be required only to register the same in the Havana bureau to secure protection. The bureau will automatically take up registration with each of the countries named. This service will prove invaluable to American manufacturers and producers. Not only will it save them from the necessity of buying out the pirates, but will serve to protect their good names where pirates grasp the trademark and turn out an inferior type of goods.

CHEMICALS IN DEMAND IN MADRAS

Consul Memminger Places the Imports at Nearly $800,000 for the Year 1916-17—List of Products Required and Prices Paid by Importers.

Chemicals in demand in the Madras Presidency, India, are listed in a report to the Department of Commerce, by Consul Memminger of Madras. He says:

Caustic soda is imported in good quantities, chiefly for textile mills, soap works, a quinine factory at Oatacamund, and numerous other purposes. It was formerly obtained almost entirely from the United Kingdom, but in 1916-17 the United States had about an equal share in the imports into this Presidency. Caustic soda is imported in iron drums of 1 hundredweight each, and sells here at 25 rupees ($8.11) per drum. There is a good local demand for it. The principal textile mills are operated by Messrs. Binny & Co., Armenian street.

Soda ash is used here considerably. It is more or less exclusively imported from Great Britain, and is sold in bags of 1 hundredweight at 12 rupees ($3.89) per bag.

Arsenic and its compounds are imported by chemists and by various merchants. In addition to many other uses it is to a good extent used by dealers in skins and hides in curing these products. It is imported here in 7-pound parcels and 1-pound bottles.

Aluminum sulphates are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom. A portion of the supply has been received from Japan for the last two years. It is sold here at 6 annas ($0.12) per pound, and is imported in 1-pound bottles and in 1-hundredweight kegs.

Calcium carbide is chiefly imported from European countries, but the United States supplied about one-fourth of the total imports of this commodity for the year ended March 31, 1917. The local price of this material is 13 annas ($0.26) per pound, and it is imported here in half-pound and 1-pound tins and in 1-hundredweight barrels. It is used principally for lamps.

Disinfectants are imported from the United Kingdom, and are in good demand here. Potassium compounds, including potassium bichromate, potassium bicarbonate, etc., are imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. Some potassium chlorate is used by small local factories which manufacture fireworks. Cyanides of sodium and potassium are employed in large quantities in the treatment of the tailings from the gold mines in Mysore and also for explosives. Best & Co., North Beach Road, an English firm, managing agents for these mines should be addressed.

The quantity and value of the bicarbonate of soda that was imported for the year ended March 31, 1917, was 14,037 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, valued at $32,488. It is exclusively imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the wholesale grocers and chemists deal in this commodity. An English firm is among the principal importers. Imported bicarbonate of soda comes in kegs of 1 hundredweight each, and the local market price is 10 rupees ($3.24).

Imported borax comes from the United Kingdom. Before the war about one-fourth of the supply came from Germany. The selling price here per pound is 4 annas ($0.08). Imports are received in barrels of 1 hundredweight each.

Alum is imported by some chemists and is chiefly used for tanning leather. Most of it comes from the United Kingdom in 1-hundredweight kegs and in 1-pound boxes.

Caustic potash is received principally from the United Kingdom in bottles of 1 pound each. Each bottle sells at 2 rupees ($0.65).

Yellow prussiate of soda is supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom in kegs of 1 hundredweight each and sells here at 5 rupees ($1.62) per pound.

Bichromate of potash is imported in 1-pound bottles from Great Britain and sells at 81 cents per pound locally.

Chlorate of soda is imported in 1-hundredweight kegs and sells at 2½ annas ($0.05) a pound.

Oxalic acid is received chiefly from the United Kingdom in 1-pound packets or bottles and in 1-hundredweight kegs. The price per pound is 48 cents. Similar conditions govern citric acid, except that the local price is 81 cents per pound.

The values of chemicals imported into the Madras Presidency in the fiscal years ended, respectively, March 31, 1916 and 1917 (excluding chemical manures and medicines), were $538,890 in 1915-16, and $791,924 in 1916-17.

Lists of dealers in chemicals, of importers of some special lines, and of commission agents in Madras may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 96102b.

BURMA BUYS AMERICAN DRUGS

The opening for the sale of drugs and chemicals in Burma is discussed by Consul Briggs, of Rangoon, in a report to the Department of Commerce in which he says:

"The sea-borne trade of the Province of Burma with foreign countries and the British Empire, including India, in 1916 amounted to $186,783,660, as against $164,357,090 for 1915 and $186,894,890 for 1914.

"Nearly $60,000 worth of proprietary and patent medicines was imported into Burma during 1916. The United States' share amounted to less than 10 per cent, Great Britain's to 75 per cent. Of the total import of drugs and medicines, over 40 per cent came from India, about 40 per cent from the United Kingdom, and about 5 per cent from the United States.

"The principal chemicals imported into Burma during the past year were: Acids, about $35,000; ammonium salts, over $30,000; sodium bicarbonate, potassium compounds, and disinfectants, about $30,000 each; sulphur, over $20,000; and caustic soda, nearly $20,000. About 60 per cent of these goods came from the United Kingdom, nearly 30 per cent from India, about 8 per cent—chiefly sulphur—from Japan, and less than 1 per cent from the United States.

"The imported paints and painters' materials came almost entirely from the United Kingdom and India. The principal items were: White and red lead, about $70,000; other paints and colors, about $155,000; and turpentine, $7,000."

LIVERPOOL CHEMICAL AND DRUG PRICES

Advices from Liverpool received by mail this week give prices at the holiday time as follows:

Nitrate of soda firm; ordinary to refined quoted £27 to £27 10s per ton in singles, net ex store.

Sulphate of copper—Official prices fixed for home trade January-February delivery £48, March-April £50 and May-August £52 per ton, all net cash (bags) f. o. b. makers' work; for shipment quiet—December-April £67 10s per ton f. o. b. usual terms.

Castor oil scarce and firm; Calcutta good seconds not offered. Olive oil—no supplies on the market and quotations unavailable.

Rape oil scarce and firm; English refined quoted 71s per hundredweight net, naked ex mill.

Palm kernels—Arrivals are being requisitioned under the Government scheme at the official price of £26 per ton net. Palm kernel oil firm; sellers reserved, buyers at the maximum price for crushed £52 and extracted £51 per ton net, naked, ex mills.

Palm oil—Scarcity of offers continue to limit trading and the market rules very firm, with buyers of regulars at the maximum price of £55 per ton net, naked.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON COAL-TAR PRODUCTS SENT OUT BY TARIFF COMMISSION

Census of the Production of Dyestuffs Sought in Conformity With the Provisions of the Tariff Act —Information Will be Confidential

Prof. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, has sent the following letter to manufacturers of intermediates and dyestuffs, synthetic medicinals manufactured from coal tar, phenolic resins and all other products mentioned in Title V of the special tariff act of Sept. 8, 1916, in order to learn the production in the United States:

"The President has requested the United States Tariff Commission to ascertain the production within the United States during 1917 of all substances treated in Title V of the special Tariff Act of September 8, 1916. A copy of this Title is enclosed.

"Under the law (Section 501) the rates of duty are made dependent upon the growth of the industry within the United States. In order to ascertain the facts necessary for executive action, it is the intention of the Commission to follow this growth from year to year.

"You will notice that under the law it is necessary to ascertain both the production and consumption of coal tar products in a broad sense, including intermediates, dyes, medicinals, photographic chemicals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resins and explosives. To enable the Commission to determine consumption, all manufacturers are asked to furnish information in regard to their sales of these products. Intermediates consumed in the works where produced should also be reported. In order to ascertain total production, it is further asked that you give the amounts of unsold stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the year in pounds (or gallons). The net amount of these differences in inventories are to be valued at the average price received for the same material during the year.

"It is not necessary to ascertain the consumption of crudes, since these substances are not included in the provisions of Section 501. Statistics on production of these commodities are of fundamental importance, however, since they are the raw materials from which products included in Groups II and III are derived. A co-operative agreement has been made with the United States Geological Survey under which the Survey will collect statistics in regard to the production of coke plants and gas houses. Such plants need therefore not report to the Tariff Commission. All manufacturers of any of these products, except those reporting to the Geological Survey, should report their production on the enclosed form. Information in regard to intermediates is asked for, in the form shown in the accompanying questionnaire as an indication of the extent to which the industry is being integrated. Data in regard to each intermediate are asked for, not simply grand totals.

"Detailed information is requested in regard to each synthetic medicinal when obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part, directly or indirectly from any of the substances in Group I and Group II. The list here given under Medicinals includes the coal tar products mentioned by name in Paragraph 18 of the Act of 1913 and some others in addition. The question whether this clause has been repealed by the new act has not yet been settled by the Courts. It is necessary for the Commission to have the information in regard to each individual medicinal in order that classifications may be made in accordance with future judicial decsions.

"You are asked to designate dyes, wherever possible, by number according to Schultz Tables, 1914 Edition. If this is not practicable, explain the chemical nature of each dye in such terms that it can be properly classified. Information in regard to the chemical nature of dyes sold under trade names will be held strictly confidential. In the case of dyes, information is asked in regard to the sales and stocks of each individual dye, not simply grand totals, in order to make it feasible to ascertain to what extent the needs of the consumers are being met. It is especially important that the distinction should be clearly evident between dyes belonging to the class dutiable at 30% and 5c. per lb., and the class dutiable at 30% only. The latter class (dutiable at 30% only) includes 'natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo; and medicinals and flavors."

"Synthetic phenolic resins should be classified whenever possible according to the raw materials used, since phenol is dutiable and cresol is free.

"Explosives are not included in this inquiry. Complete information in regard to the production of intermediates is necessary, whether used for dyes, explosives or other products.

"Enclosed with this letter is a questionnaire which you are requested to fill out. The information will be for the exclusive and confidential use of the United States Tariff Commission. The results will be published in summarized form and will not disclose the operations of any individual firm. As soon as this report is published, a copy will be sent to all firms supplying information to the Commission.

"We appreciate that it is not easy to bring together the information here called for but rely with confidence on your co-operation toward enabling the Commission and the Congress to deal intelligently with an important public question.

"We trust you will be able to give prompt attention to furnishing the data in the form called for by the questionnaire.

"F. W. TAUSSIG, Chairman."

A copy of the tariff act is enclosed with the letter and a questionnaire on the coal-tar products industry which includes a list of the products on which information is sought.

CASTOR OIL ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

After a general discussion at the meeting last week of castor oil importers and manufacturers, it was decided to refer the task of organization to a committee of five members. A recent meeting of the committee decided that the new organization be incorporated and known as the American Castor Bean and Oil Association, Inc. The objects of the corporation are defined as follows in the third paragraph of its articles of incorporation:

To promote in all lawful ways the commercial interests of its members and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation; to facilitate the importation into the United States of castor beans and castor oil and, to this end, to co-operate with and act under the direction and control of the United States and its several departments; to assist in and facilitate the enforcement of the rules and regulations which may be established thereby applicable to such business, and secure compliance therewith by all members of the Association, and in general to promote the welfare of the castor bean and castor oil industry.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR MORNINGSTAR & CO.

Charles Morningstar & Co., Inc., Woolworth Building, New York, announce that the Alden Speare's Sons Co., Boston, Mass, will act as its selling agent for the New England States and the maritime provinces of Canada, for dextrines, starches and other products for domestic use and for export.

Trade Notes & Personals

The Seminole Graphite Co., of Sylacauga, Ala., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

The Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Company, Baltimore, has let a contract for the construction of a fertilizer building costing $60,000.

An export drawback allowance has been granted on castor oil manufactured by the Toledo Seed & Oil Company, of Toledo, from imported castor seed.

Medical Mining Co., of Oklahoma City, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 by E. S. Lain and C. B. Taylor of Oklahoma City, and T. C. McCurdy, of Purcell, Okla.

The benzol plant of the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pa., was burned recently. The production has been very heavy and rebuilding will begin at once to meet the demand.

The Blue Ridge Manufacturing Company, of Rocky-mount, Va., is building a three-story addition to its plant. The company will add flavoring extracts and toilet articles to its output.

A cablegram from the American consulate at London says of asbestos: "From January 5 Admiralty prohibits sale, supply or delivery of any raw asbestos. Dealings allowed under permit only."

A new blue dye for women's underwear is wanted by manufacturers of knit goods to take the place of pale pink which is said to turn to creamy white after washing. The blues in use turn to a drab shade under similar conditions.

The plant of the Zellner Brothers Chemical Company, 213 South Front Street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on January 7th. The stock of chemicals in an adjoining building, occupied by Dudley D. Gessler, was damaged by smoke.

The State of Maranhao in Brazil has entered into a contract for a twenty-year lease to the Oversea Company of Brazil (Ltd.) of a parcel of land 24 by 18 kilometers in the Turyassu district on the left bank of the River Maracassume. There are bauxite and manganese deposits in the neighborhood. The lessee is a branch of a Norwegian company.

Exports of indigo from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries during the seven months from April 1 to October 31, 1917, according to figures furnished by the customhouse, were: To United States, 5,488 pounds, valued at $8,435; United Kingdom, 65,408 pounds, value $77,326; Straits Settlements, 21,056 pounds, value $19,093; Australia, 1,120 pounds, value $1,110; China, 8,736 pounds, value $11,320; Japan, 23,520 pounds, value $25,273; Ceylon, 28 pounds, value $9; total 125,356 pounds, valued at $142,566.

The Compania Anonima de Vidrio y Cristal, a glass factory of Caracas and one of the most important manufacturing plants in Venezuela, has just been recognized with a capital of 2,500,000 bolivars ($500,000) by the election of Charles Freeman, an American citizen, as president. The company will issue bonds to the extent of 600,000 bolivars ($120,000) for the purchase of new machinery in the United States, the conversion from wood to fuel oil, and the construction of a new plant at Maiquetia.

The Charlotte Drug Co., Charlotte, Mich., says of herbs, roots and seeds: "From reports it appears that there have been general declines in quite a few of American botanicals. These as far as we can figure have only been declines on paper. There have not been any actual sales of practically any American botanicals at prices lower than have been quoted in the last few months, with exception of course of some very few that are being supplied on contract. It is usually customary during the inventory period for some of the dealers to clean out at low prices some stocks that they have stocked for quite some time and have no calls for. Dealers in New York and several other large markets will shortly find themselves without stock as there is an absolute embargo at the present time on freight. What indicates to us that there is an absolute shortage of American botanicals is that within the last week telegraphic orders have been received by a good many dealers at the source of production for shipments by express, of various lots of the cheaper cost crude drugs, in ton lots and less.

REGULATIONS FOR AMMONIA OUTPUT

An Inter-Department Committee on Ammonia has been named by Secretary Houston to assist him in the work of controlling the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of ammonia for fertilizer purposes. The Secretary will be assisted also by representatives from the Food Administration, the Agriculture, War, Navy and Interior departments and the Council of National Defense.

The manufacture and sale of all prime products of ammonia as produced in by-product coke oven plants, coal gas plants and nitrogen fixation plants also will be under conditions prescribed by the Secretary.

The industry will be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who will issue licenses and have authority at any time to cause his representatives to inspect any business under license. Secretary Houston has designed the following committee:

Charles W. Merrill, U. S. Food Administration.
M. R. Wilkinson and Carl L. Alsberg, Department of Agriculture.
Major C. S. Backus, Ordnance Division, War Department.
Colonel W. H. Walker, Chief of Chemicals Service Section, War Department.
Major W. J. Whitson, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.
Admiral Ralph Earl, Navy Department.
Major J. T. Crabbs, Interior Department.
L. L. Summers, Council of National Defense.

TIN SITUATION NOT IMPROVED

The situation in the tin market is still critical. There is no spot tin on sale. Consumers are scouring the market for all available supply immediately obtainable, which has resulted in offers of two-ton lots Straits at 90c@92c. Shipments from Singapore are quoted at 69c@70c for February-March, 68c@69c for March and 67c@68c for April-May. But the quotations brought out little interest. Chinese, January-February shipment from Hong Kong, could be had at 61½c. London was quoted again as unchanged, which leads to a suspicion that perhaps an established price has been determined. For the third day standard tin was quoted unchanged at £295 and Straits at £296 10s. The London prices, however, have now little to do with the market on this side, which is governed by Singapore and Far East quotations only.

PRICE CHANGES IN NITRATE OF SODA

British Firm Criticises Sudden Advance When United States and Great Britain Entered the Market—Production for 1917—Stocks Unknown

A report on the nitrate of soda market for six months has been issued by W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., of London, England, in which the fluctuations in price are explained. The report says:

"The past six months have been eventful in the Nitrate world in more ways than one. The month of July saw the commencement of a sensational advance in the price free on board in Chili, an advance which could not be satisfied with anything short of £6 per ton or thereabouts, and even after this magnificent rise producers were found who were holding for still higher prices, and probably some unfortunates with tonnage to fill would have been compelled to submit to the addition of another £1 or two per ton had not the announcement been made about mid-September that the United States Government had, through the medium of the Chilian Government, purchased the German stocks of Nitrate lying in Chili amounting to about 200,000 tons.

"Early in July the prices for ordinary and refined qualities for prompt shipment in Chili were about 9s 10½d and 10s per quintal respectively, and 8s 9d to 9s for monthly parcels over 1918, but by mid-September the figures were 16s and 16s 3d for ordinary and refined respectively for immediate delivery, and 13s to 13s 6d for all 1918.

"No one, not even the producers themselves, could give any satisfactory reason for this phenomenal advance, neither could it be explained away by the extra cost of labor, the rise in, and prospective scarcity of, fuel and the improvement of the Chilian Exchange.

"We are inclined to think that the ball was set in motion by some speculators, who had no reason, or at all events were willing to see no reason, to regard the purse of the Allies, and probably they thought that our greatly esteemed Ally was very considerate in announcing the fact through the medium of the Press that the United States Government had earmarked a huge sum for the purchase of Nitrate.

"It is difficult indeed to understand, with practically only two purchasers in the field and those two purchasers our own and the American Governments (for, in the meantime, pre-war time importers' requirements through lack of tonnage had become quite a négligeable quantity), how such an advance was allowed to take place. There seems to have been a lack of diplomacy on the part of those responsible in approaching the business.

"From mid-September to mid-October the market, for lack of interest on the part of buyers, was gradually dying and prices had already shed about 1s 6d per quintal of the advance over a very small number of transactions, when the Government saw reason to bring the trade under the regulations of the Defence of the Realm Act, whereby dealings were prohibited except by license. Naturally, this announcement led to no small discomfort and inconvenience. The license order, we venture to think, was somewhat vague in its phraseology, and its limitations to dealings only to 31st December somewhat severe. Nevertheless we have pleasure in acknowledging the efforts of those responsible at the Ministry of Munitions in making difficulties as light as possible through commendable promptitude.

"Business now became exceedingly difficult, if not almost impossible, extreme caution being the order of the day, as buyers and sellers alike were afraid of fresh Government prohibitions; nor had they long to wait, for early in December another intimation was received from the Ministry of Munitions to the effect that it would be no longer possible for importers to purchase in Chili, which intimation sounded very much like requesting them to retire from business.

"The closing prices in Chili for free-on-board Nitrate for prompt shipment are 12s 3d per quintal for 95 per cent., and 12s 6d for 96 per cent. quality. For shipment January-June they are practically the same.

"Consumption in the United Kingdom—quantity unknown.

"America is presumably consuming what she imports, therefore consumption would show an increase of 218,000 tons, compared with the last six months of 1916, whilst the figures for the twelve months show an increase of 285,000 tons at 1,390,000 tons against 1,105,000.

"Stocks in Europe are an unknown quantity.

"Production continues to increase in spite of alleged labor, fuel, and other difficulties, which is fortunate, as every ton seems to be required.

"The figures of production for the year are 65,060,000 quintals, against 63,324,000 the previous twelve months.

"Stocks in Chili to-day are about 19,250,000 quintals, against 15,108,000.

"Freights, when available, are quoted at about 185s."

ITALY TAKES CONTROL OF ALCOHOL

By the terms of a new ministerial decree alcohol has been added to the class of articles which by a previous decree were placed under the control of the Minister of War, with the power to fix prices and to dispose of the available stocks. The other articles in this class under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War are the byproducts of tar and of the distillation of wood. Alcohol, whether crude, distilled or denatured, is now added, as well as the raw materials which serve for the distillation of alcohol, such as the molasses residuum from the making and refining of beet-root or cane sugar, damaged cereals, all figs for maceration, and the refuse of edible figs to the amount of 15 per cent, taking away this amount from every lot of figs destined for drying. The holders of these raw materials are authorized to dispose of them exclusively for the distillation of alcohol.

Ordinary alcohol of not less than 95 degrees which comes from the factories is taken over by the Minister of Arms and Munitions at 640 lire per ettanidro. The ettanidro is 110 liters and is used in measuring alcohol, as it takes that quantity of alcohol at 95 degrees to weigh 100 kilos (220 pounds). The lira at normal rate of exchange is equivalent to 19.3 cents United States currency.

USES OF THE TRADE ACCEPTANCE

A pamphlet entitled "Practical Questions and Answers on the Trade Acceptance Method" has been issued by the Irving National Bank, of New York, and is a complete explanation of the uses and legal force of the trade acceptance from the opening definition of what it is to the final statement of its legal status.

It is urged that the merchant who brings his transactions out into the open and serves notice upon the business world that he is willing to meet his obligations at maturity is a better business risk and hence entitled to better treatment than one who has his accounts carried upon an indefinite and unbusinesslike arrangement such as the open book account.

In answer to the question, "Can the acceptance be legally treated as a check?" the statement is made that the Negotiable Instruments Act provides that "Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon." Thomas B. Paton, general counsel for the American Bankers' Association, said it was his opinion that this provision would operate not only to authorize but to make it the duty of the designated bank to pay the trade acceptance at maturity.

The London Markets

AMERICAN DRUGS SCARCE IN LONDON

Lack of Steamer Space From New York Causes Advance in Benzoates, Hexamine, Acetanilid, and the Bromides — Morphine Salts and Codeine Salts Higher

(*Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.*)

LONDON, Jan. 22—Recent cables from New York indicate that your shipping firms are experiencing difficulty in obtaining steamer space for London and Liverpool and the delay is causing considerable inconvenience to buyers at this end and a corresponding scarcity of American specialties. This has led to a further advance in price of acetanilid, bromides, hexamine and benzoates. With these few exceptions in which business has been brisk our markets, although very firm, have been somewhat quiet and adversely affected by the process of stocktaking.

The only changes made by the syndicates and controlled interests in drugs and chemicals, so far announced this year are a general advance in rectified spirit and all spirituous preparations, a fresh adjustment of prices of opium derivatives, morphine salts and codeine salts, and a marking up in price by the allied makers of lithia salts, chloroform and scammony resin.

The volume of business for the week was fair. Thursday's Drug Auction indicated a good demand, but the supplies were in excess of the trade's requirements.

There were sharp advances this week in camphor oil. The stocks of the Japanese products have been exhausted. Other drugs which have been advanced are acetanilid, balsam tolu, cocoa butter, asafetida, honey and dragon's blood in addition to the steady rise in the bromides and benzoates.

There is a firmer tone in cream of tartar and formaldehyde.

Ipecac (Rio), lemon oil and Japanese menthol are easier.

Cape aloes are lower.

WHY THE BENZOATES ARE SCARCE

All benzoates have assumed a position of prominence during the past three weeks. Prices have mounted rapidly to new levels, quotations being just about double the figures ruling before the Christmas holidays. Benzoic acid is extremely hard to obtain at any price. Reports from the trade say that sales have been made all the way from $5.00 to $6.00 per pound for the U. S. P. All salts of the acid have advanced correspondingly, benzoate of soda U. S. P. being quoted nominally at $5.00 to about $5.50 per pound.

Benzoic acid, from which all benzoates are manufactured, is secured from two sources, gum benzoin by sublimation and from toluol. Of late, there has been practically no natural acid, made from the gum, on the market. Offerings have been confined to the so-called artificial product made from toluol. The Government has commandeered all available supplies of toluol for use in the manufacture of T. N. T. (trinitrotoluol) and other explosives, much in demand at the present time. This has practically cut off the makers of benzoic acid from their source of raw material and has left the trade with very small stocks on hand. The resultant demand has driven the price skyward and, from all indications, present conditions point to a continued upward trend in price until something is done to relieve the situation.

November 1, 1917, benzoic acid, U. S. P. was offered at $2.00 per pound. About this time the Government order regarding toluol was issued. Manufacturers were fairly well stocked and have been using up these supplies during the past two months. Their toluol on hand is now nearly exhausted. In response to an expected shortage, the price of benzoates has been advancing steadily since the beginning of November. By December 1st, last, the price had reached $3.00 per pound. It remained at this figure throughout the quiet holiday period, again advancing on January 2nd to $3.25. One week later quotations were made at $4.25 and today $5.00 to $6.00 is asked. This represents an advance of about $2.25 per pound in less than two weeks. Higher prices are predicted in the near future.

Industrial Chemists Organize

The New York section of the British Society of Chemical Industry met last Friday evening at the Chemists' Club in this city. F. A. J. Fitzgerald, formerly president of the American Electrochemical Society, was the principal speaker of the evening, his topic being Dr. Auguste J. Rossi and his work. The Perkin Medal was then presented to Dr. Rossi by Dr. William H. Nichols, a former president of the society.

Following the meeting of the British Society, the recently organized New York Section of the Societe De Chimie Industrielle held its first meeting.

Following are the officers elected:

President, Leo H. Baekeland, member of the Naval Consulting Board; vice-president, Jerome Alexander, treasurer of the National Gum & Mica Company; secretary, Charles A. Doremus; treasurer, George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co. The following were elected as members of the council: Charles F. Chandler, Henri Vitteaux, E. P. V. Vergre, G. E. Valbrigue, R. E. Orfila, William H. Nichols, Charles Baskerville, Henri Blum, Marsten T. Bogart and Elwood Hendrick.

Dr. Jerome Alexander acted as chairman during the opening exercises. He spoke in glowing terms of France and her part in the war. He stated that for some time plans had been under consideration for the formation of a New York section of the French Societe de Chimie Industrielle, the sister society of the British Society of Chemical Industry.

SIAM IMPORTING DYESTUFFS

Aniline dyes are not manufactured in Siam, and the native vegetable dyes with which the Siamese in the past produced the enduring, bright, and beautiful tints on their homemade garments are now being displaced largely by imported dyestuffs. Dyeing in black, however, is still an important industry in Bangkok.

Siam's imports of dyes of all sorts for the years ended March 31, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 were: For fiscal year 1914, 563,090 pounds valued at $70,936; for 1916 459,033 pounds valued at $49,590; for 1916, 730,876 pounds yalued at $50,166; and for 1917, 974,845 pounds valued at $87,360. The imports for the fiscal year 1917 consisted of 102,418 pounds of aniline colors valued at $34,126; 805,252 pounds of indigo valued at $40,197; and 67,185 pounds of all other dyes valued at $13,037. Of the aniline imports for last year 88,102 pounds were shipped from Holland, and 11,636 pounds from the United Kingdom.

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Especially adapted for use in
Textile Dyeing
and
Manufacture of Dyes

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61 Broadway
New York

Of Trade Interest

Grained musk has been advanced by some importers to $32 per ounce.

Palm kernels to the amount of 784 bags were received in Liverpool on December 21.

San Francisco reports the arrival of a steamer with 1,245 packages of gum damar.

The W. F. Cullens Fertilizer Company of Camilla, Ga., is to erect an addition to its plant.

One hundred cases of opium arrived in the London market during the week of December 14.

Production of alum in India in 1916 showed an increase of 41.2 per cent. as compared with 1915.

Zinc peroxide soap has been advanced by one maker to $1.60 per dozen, an increase of 30 cents.

N. J. MANUFACTURERS FAVOR WAR CABINET

The Manufacturers' Council of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce held a convention at Newark on Monday which drew together more than 1,000 members to take action on the fuel situation. Among the speakers were President Alexander C. Humphreys, of the Stevens Institute of Technology who severely criticised Washington officials, saying among other things:

"It is time that we realized that a change has got to come in Washington. By the applause I see that I am no longer a voice crying in the wilderness."

The Council adopted a resolution in favor of the proposed war cabinet. Resolutions were also adopted that it was the sense of the council that technical students in colleges be permitted in every possible opportunity to complete their training before being made subject to the draft.

In response to the invitation of Warren C. King, director of the council, who presided, the members voted that employers should determine for themselves the question of paying labor during the enforced shutdown of industry, and it was the sense of the convention that no effort should be made at the present time to change the order declaring Monday a holiday in favor of Saturday, although several manufacturers favor Saturday.

The decision to open a bureau in Washington with the object of dealing directly with the Government in behalf of the manufacturers of the state, in connection with the awards of Government contracts was reached and it was determined to place at the disposal of the Government the full capacity for war work of the more than 3,000 manufacturing plants in the State.

In addition to President Humphreys, the speakers were Col. Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., and Mr. King, who voiced the sentiment of the more than one thousand manufacturers present, in placing the blame for the temporary cessation of industry due to the coal edict, upon the consistent "starvation" of the railroads, arbitrary price fixing to coal, and the resultant railroad congestion and curtailment of output at the mines.

In suggesting a remedy for present conditions, Mr. King declared:

"To remove the cause of present difficulties, Congress must immediately make available whatever sum of money is needed to properly equip our railroads. The railroads must be provided with rolling stock and additional terminal facilities at once."

Mr. King was opposed to any action by the Government to curtail non-essential industries.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

SHARP ADVANCES IN NEW YORK MARKET

Benzoate of Soda, Benzoic Acid, Monobromated Camphor and Druggists' Musk Higher—Seeds, Herbs and Leaves Scarce—Essential Oils Irregular.

Drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals are in an unsettled state owing to conditions governing shipping facilities, embargoes and enforced holidays. Prices of many commodities are quoted nominal and revisions of quotations have been less frequent. It is therefore very difficult to fix accurate prices.

A development of interest was the sharp rise of $1 a pound for benzoic acid, 30c a pound for monobrated camphor, and $1 an ounce for druggists' musk. Botanical drugs were firm. There was an advance in cinchona bark, red quills. Seeds, herbs and leaves of nearly all varieties are close to the vanishing point so far as stocks are concerned. Trading in all kinds of spices has lessened and the price changes were unimportant.

Essential oils were irregular. Advances were announced in coriander and camphor oils. Clove, lime and Italian orange oils declined.

A feature in chemicals was an advance of 75c in sodium benzoate.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Camphor, Monobrated, 30c
Cinchona Bark, Red Quills, 10c
Cocoa Butter, Bulk, 3c
Cubeb Berries, 3c
Musk, Druggists, $1
Sodium Benzoate, 75c
Oil of Camphor, Heavy Gravity, 3c
Cassia, Technical, 5c
Coriander, $2
Potassium Permanganate, 5c
Soap, Castile, Pure White, 5c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c
Golden Seal Root, 45c
Manna, Large, Small Flake, 10c
Oil of Clove, Bottles. 10c
Lime, Expresed, Distilled, 25c
Orange, Italian, 10c

Acetanilid—The demand is fairly active and first hands are adhering firmly to the recent rise in price to 80c a pound for chemically pure spot goods. Supplies among second hands are scant and premiums over makers' quotations are demanded for prompt deliveries. Supplies in kegs are held at 80½c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Weakness is still apparent owing to lack of inquiries. Sellers lowered prices 50c to $6@$6.25 a pound, which, however, failed to stimulate demand.

Alcohol, Refined—Prices are nominal at $1.35 a gallon for 95 per cent. and at $1.40 a gallon for 97 per cent. Advices from Italy state the Government has taken over the control of supplies.

Arsenic—Prices are decidedly firm, particularly for white arsenic. Offerings by manufacturers are light owing to the limited stocks and strong market for the crude material. Makers are quoting from 16c@16½c a pound for white, while red supplies are nominal at 65c@66c a pound. The production of arsenic in the United States for 1917 is estimated at 5,826 short tons, showing a decrease of 158 tons compared with the production for 1916.

Camphor, Monobromated—Manufacturers announced an advance of 30c a pound which was attributed to the recent advances in gum camphor and bromine. Offerings of spot parcels are now made at $2.80 a pound for supplies in bulk.

Benzoic Acid—The price has again been advanced by manufacturers and second hands. There is an acute shortage of stocks throughout the entire market, supplies of toluol for benzoates being unobtainable. Quotations are nominal at practically any figure between $5 and $6, depending upon the holder. This represents an increase of over $1 per pound as compared with last week's offers.

Chloroform—A steady tone pervades the market and manufacturers continue to quote 70c a pound. Sales by second hands embraced scattered small quantities at price shadings to 62½c@67½c a pound.

Cinchona Bark—The market for red quills and broken bark scored another advance due to meager stocks and the uncertainty of getting further supplies from primary sources. Importers are now quoting from 85c@$1.30 and from 89c@90c a pound for broken bark, showing a rise of 10c a pound over recent sales.

Castor Oil, U. S. P.—The market remains firm owing to smallness of stocks which are concentrated in strong hands. No. 1 spot parcels are quoted at 34½c a pound for supplies in barrels, while some sellers are asking 35c a pound. Number 3 oil is held at 29c@30c a pound. Sales included supplies in sellers' tanks of Japanese oil at 25c a pound f. o. b. Pacific Coast, and future deliveries were quoted at the same figure.

Cocoa Butter—A further curtailment of stocks, due to absence of arrivals from the primary market, led to a rise of 3c a pound for bulk supplies and 1c a pound for fingers in cases. Holders are quoting spot bulk lots at 25c@26c and supplies in cases at 29c@30c a pound.

Codliver Oil—The demand for Newfoundland oil is steadily increasing and prices are stronger. Some well-known brands have been advanced in the primary market to $90 a barrel. In the absence of offerings abroad and limited spot offerings here, Norwegian oil is firm but entirely nominal at $125@$145 a barrel, as to brand. The manufacturing season for Newfoundland oil has ended and according to reports it is doubtful whether stocks on hand will be adequate to meet the demand.

Corn Syrup—Owing to the demand exceeding the available supply and deliveries on existing contracts absorbing the stocks from the mills, the trend of prices shows decided strength. Parcels of 42 degrees mixing are bringing $4.80 per 100 pounds.

Cubeb Berries—Owing to the stringency of stocks on the spot and prospects of limited supplies from Holland, spot prices scored a further advance of 3c a pound. Offerings are more limited, importers asking $1.13@$1.18 a pound.

Formaldehyde—The trend of the market is stronger because of scarcity of supplies and a broadening of inquiries coupled with the strong position of alcohol. Manufacturers are quoting 20c@21c a pound. Advices from London state it is difficult to get offers from the United States owing to the unsettled state of the market for methyl alcohol.

Golden Seal Root—In response to freer offerings of supplies accompanied by aggressive selling competition, prices met with a sharp reduction of 45c a pound. In some quarters sellers booked orders at $4.90 and below, while most holders quoted from $4.95@$5 a pound.

Mangesium, Sulphate—The market is a shade firmer, but no quotable change in prices was announced. Makers report a steady demand at $3.25@$3.40 a pound for epsom salt, U. S. P. f. o. b. works. Continued difficulty in getting shipping room resulted in offerings subject to shipment when freight and room is available.

Manna—A fair accumulation of supplies and increased offerings at price concessions resulted in a decline in spot

quotations of 10c to 85c@90c and to 60c@65c a pound for large and small flake, respectively.

Mercury—The domestic production of mercury for 1917 has been the largest on record since 1883 and amounted to 24,251 flasks showing a gain of 6,794 flasks, 75 pounds to a flask, over the output for 1916. Locally the demand is dormant, but prices are strong under light supplies. Leading sellers are quoting up to $130 per flask, but the official price remained unchanged at $115 for flasks of 75 pounds on the spot. Recent arrivals included a carlot of mercury by rail to a local distributor.

Musk—A further curtailment of druggists' stocks caused a further rise of $1 an ounce. Holders are quoting from $30@$32 an ounce, but offerings covered only small quantities on account of the smallness of spot supplies.

Oil of Cassia—Prices advanced 5c to $1.65@$1.75 a pound for spot, 70 to 80 per cent. technical supplies. The rise is attributed to a further diminution of stocks brought about by a decrease of arrivals from primary markets.

Oil of Cloves—A slightly lower market for cloves led to a reduction of 10c a pound in bottles, which were quoted at $3.25@$3.40. Supplies in cans are nominal at $3.30@3.60 a pound, owing to a lack of these containers.

Oil of Coriander—A rise in spot quotations was announced by some firms showing an advance of $2 a pound. Other brands, however, are obtainable at $20@$23 a pound.

Quinine—The market has been quiet and second hands report limited inquiries. Inadequate stocks, however, and the high cost of bark tend to hold prices firm. Domestic makers repeated former quotations on the basis of 75c an ounce for the sulphate in lots of 100-ounce tins and over. Manufacturers still refuse to book orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Oil of Mustard Seed, Genuine—Smaller arrivals of the seed and uncertainty as to the future supply caused a stronger sentiment among dealers. In some quarters handlers are still naming $31 a pound for certain brands. Offerings of other brands are made at former figures ranging from $30@$32 a ton, as to brand.

Potassium Permanganate—The market is showing a decided upward tendency based on the very limited spot supply. Offerings are growing smaller and should present conditions dominate the market some unexpected price advances are not improbable. Sellers raised quotations another 5c a pound to $4.05@$4.10 a pound for U. S. P. spot lots.

Phenolphthalein—The demand continues light and offerings at concessions were reported. Prices closed easy and more or less nominal but without change at $8.20@$8.70 a pound.

Saccharin—The market is quiet, but former prices are named for U. S. P. soluble at $25@$27. Insoluble is held at $23@$24 a pound.

Soap, Castile—Continued small arrivals from primary markets and a further curtailment of spot stocks caused an advance of 5c a pound. Importers as a rule are refusing to book spot parcels below 45c and some holders are naming 50c a pound.

Sodium Benzoate—Prices are strong and show a further advance of about 75c a pound, based solely on the smallness of stocks. Sellers are naming from $5@$5.10 a pound.

Tartar Cream—The market closed stronger for supplies in second hands. Sellers are quoting up to 62c a pound for U. S. P. crystals on the spot. Makers repeated former prices.

Thymol—Sellers as a rule are quoting $17@$17.50 a pound for bulk supplies of U. S. P., but the demand lacked animation.

Drug & Chemical Notes

Nitrate of soda to the amount of 35,218 bags arrived at Liverpool on December 28 last.

On January 14, fire destroyed the establishment of the Suffolk County Drug Company, Patchogue, L. I., with loss estimated at $30,000.

Fire, January 12, destroyed a portion of Plant No. 2 at the works of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., with loss estimated at about $25,000.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co., of 244 Madison avenue, is considering a lease of the building at 21 Burling Slip, at present occupied by the Century Color Co., according to reports in tne trade.

Lehn & Fink, 120 William street, New York, manufacturing chemists, have had plans prepared for the construction of a new addition to their six-story plant at 39 Sedgwick street, Brooklyn. The extension is estimated to cost about $60,000.

Scarceness of genuine mustard oil and shipping conditions between this country and Holland, where it is obtained, caused an advance in price to $32 per pound. Fritzsche Bros., local dealers in essential oils, confirm this price which compares with $3.75 to $4 per pound prior to the outbreak of the war.

The Maas & Waldstein Company, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, has had plans prepared for the construction of a new brick condenser plant, about 40 x 50 ft., at its works on Avenue R. The company will also make alterations and improvements in two present condenser plants to cost about $10,000.

M. Gottesman & Son, industrial, chemical and wood pulp merchants, 18 East Forty-first street, New York, have announced to the trade their incorporation under the designation of M. Gottesman & Co., Inc. The officers of the corporation are M. Gottesman, president; D. S. Gottesman, vice-president, treasurer and general manager, and Saul Gottesman, secretary. The new corporation is capitalized at $650,000 under the laws of the State of New York. M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., had its beginning in 1886.

Before the war Germany was the principal supplier of chemicals to Brazil, but with German imports at a standstill, the American trade has developed greatly. A number of American representatives of chemical manufacturers have visited this market and, where deliveries have been possible, have done very satisfactory business. There has been considerable complaint as to the manner of packing these products, although there has unquestionably been much improvement in this regard. The line of chemicals imported is very varied, as practically none are produced locally.

A Liverpool house says of fertilizer materials: "There are forward bookings of sulphate of ammonia at £16 7s 6d per ton net cash, prompt, January to May deliveries. Bone meal very scarce with little or none offering. There is a good inquiry for oilcake and other feeding stuffs, but no imported are on offer, and as regards English makes the mills keep busy completing old contracts and can only book for delivery in turn, which may take four or five weeks or more, consequently needy buyers find extreme difficulty in obtaining their wants, and instances have occurred where cattle have had to be slaughtered on that account."

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MARKET FOR DYES HOLDS STEADY

Quercitron, Gambier, Logwood and Cutch the Leaders Among Dyewoods—Coal-Tar Crudes in Demand—Some Intermediates Scarce—Advance in Sodium Benzoate.

Despite the rather unsettled state of affairs now apparent in all industries because of Dr. Garfield's closing order from Washington, the New York color and dyestuff market has held steady, and in the majority of cases where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward. Local dealers and importers observed Monday as a general holiday and practically all business was suspended, but on Tuesday morning the market opened steady with prices at about the same levels as at the close on Saturday, and because the mail brought a good volume of inquiries for all materials and in all positions, most items in the general list closed firm with a strong undertone.

Quercitron, crude gambier, logwood, cutch and all grades of turmeric are still the leaders in the New York market in the list of dye bases and dyewoods. The consumer demand is unusually heavy and because spot supplies are light prices are on the upward trend in the majority of cases. Taking the situation as a whole, there is no reason to expect any material downward movement in prices of any of the basic materials.

In coal-tar crudes the local market has tightened considerably during the interval. Spot benzol is now in heavy demand from consumers everywhere, and trading seems to be restricted somewhat on account of the light spot supplies. The producers of flake naphthalene are receiving additional demands and with a heavy inquiry the undertone of the local market is firmer.

Phenol and toluol are both practically out of the spot market. Sales that have passed on these two materials have been in small lots and prices named are comparatively high.

The outstanding feature in intermediates has probably been the sudden advance in benzoate of soda. The inquiry since the first of the year has been heavy, but few anticipated that the market would take the material jump noted.

Aniline oil on the spot was quoted at the close at higher levels than for a number of months. In some directions sellers are quoting almost a cent higher than the prevailing price of a week ago. The salts has likewise advanced and the lowest price heard at the close was 32½c a pound, as against 31c a pound a week ago.

Para-nitrophenol as well as the ortho has improved decidedly during the week and it is said that a number of large contracts have been made for over the year at higher prices. Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are steady. The inquiry continues heavy, but no large orders are being placed and the general undertone of the market is weak. Supplies are not abundant since a number of larger producers have recently curtailed their output because of the falling off in the demand. Betanaphthol appears to be in better inquiry and several large holders have advanced their price for the technical. The fact that consumer interest is improving for both the technical and the sublimed is doubtless responsible for the stronger undertone.

Many price changes have been noted during the week in coal-tar colors on account of a general misconception of Dr. Garfield's coal conservation decree, and when the order was better understood prices settled back to nearly the range of a week ago. Although the demand is not as heavy as usual for some colors, American producers have not materially curtailed their output, because of the strong undertone noticeable on every hand.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—No important changes have been recorded in this market on either the domestic or imported grades of albumen. The condition continues tight as it cannot be learned that arrivals in American ports are increasing and those that have reached importers during the interval have gone into immediate consumption leaving little for the open market. Sellers advise that prices named are nominal, with 55c@57c a pound prevailing for spot and nearby domestic blood; 64c@65c a pound for spot and nearby imported blood, and $1.05@$1.10 a pound for the Chinese egg.

Cochineal—The consumer demand is not particularly pressing at this time, but because of the large number of inquiries the undertone of the market is firmer with sellers reluctant to lower their figures materially from 54c@58c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black.

Cutch—The consumer demand continues strong for cutch, and a number of importers are complaining of their inability to fill orders promptly on account of a shortage of stocks. Most all sellers are quoting firmly in this market at 18c@20c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes; 9½c@10c a pound for the liquid and 11½c@13c a pound for the tablets. It is not thought that much shading could be done from the above prices regardless of seller or quantity.

Divi Divi—Although there have been several comparatively large arrivals of divi divi at American ports during the interval importers have not lowered their price for spot or nearby material as they say these stocks have gone into immediate consumption. The consumer demand continues steady, and with a good inquiry the undertone of the market remains firm. From no direction has the price named for spot material been lower than $70.00 a ton, and this figure was named for small, odd lots. In quantity the majority of sellers are asking in the neighborhood of $71.00 a ton.

Fustic—In most directions prices for spot and nearby fustic sticks range from $45 to $50 a ton, which was the quotation most generally heard in this market a week ago. The figure for the solid material ranges from 25c to 26c a pound, according to quantity, while the chips continue to move in good volume toward consumers at 4½c@ 5c a pound.

Gambier—The demand while steady, is by no means pressing and sellers at the close were quoting at 21c@ 21½c a pound for the common; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan material; 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c@21½c a pound for cubes No. 2. It is stated in reliable quarters that there has been much speculation among dealers recently on account of the lack of consumer interest, but since the undertone of the market has improved, closing prices were a shade firmer.

Indigo—The demand for all indigo continues steady, and since shipping facilities from primary points seem to be getting worse there is little likelihood that sellers are anticipating any reduction in prices for either spot or forward positions. Another element that has had considerable to do with the tight condition now prevailing is that the production at sources of supply is far below normal and the consumer requirements in this country

appear to be increasing. Prices named in most directions for spot and nearby wool indigo ranged from 30c to 32c a pound, according to quantity, while the cotton ranged from 50c to 54c a pound, spot to March. In some quarters sellers are quoting the same price for April-June that they are asking for spot and this will convey some idea of the firm condition of the market.

Logwood—A firm and steady market is reported on every hand. Closing prices for the Mexican, (Campeache) sticks ranged from $38 to $40 a ton, with little possibility of shading the inside quotation. The 51-degree extract was in good demand with spot moving at unchanged levels of 9½c to 12c a pound, according to quantity. For the logwood chips prices are holding firm at 3c@3½c a pound, with a good volume of business passing. Importers advise that there are tons of material at coast shipping points at both Mexico and Hayti, but that they are unable to secure adequate steamer space for the prompt movement of stocks. It is also stated that freight rates are increasing daily.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—A fair volume of business is passing on benzol in the way of contracts over the year, and while trading is not large for this time of the year, factors say there is more buying interest than for several months. The inquiry for spot material is confined to small lots of 10 to 20 drums. Large quantities are receiving little attention at the present time, because the more conservative are withdrawing offerings rather than depress the market. At the close large quantities on contract were available at 35½c@36½c a gallon, with the price in small quantities ranging from 39½c@42½c a gallon. It is only occasionally that quotations are heard on the C. P. material. The above quotations apply to the 90 per cent. grade. The improvement during the week has been very pronounced.

Naphthalene—Offerings of prime flake naphthalene continue to be restricted in the New York market, and in many quarters sellers have advanced their price to 9¾c@9⅞c a pound. On several occasions during the week it has been reported in reliable quarters that some Middle Western material was available, but the freight embargoes tend to prevent these stocks from being shipped East. In one or two quarters it was stated that several cars of nearby flakes were offered at a flat price of 9½c a pound, but despite this price the majority of factors were quoting firmly for spot and nearby at the first named prices. The demand continues steady for naphthalene balls and with stocks not abundant, the market closed firm at 10½c to 11c a pound.

Phenol—There appears to be little doubt among factors in the trade that final advices regarding the present unsettled condition will be received from Washington soon. It is said that several plans are now under consideration in Washington and it is simply a matter of determining the most practical course to pursue in order to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the mixed up state of affairs. While some producers have been unable to move stocks because of Governmental regulations, others say they have not been seriously interfered with. The range has been from 52½c@54c a pound, drums included, and depending on quantity.

Toluol—The tension on toluol has not been relieved to any extent during the interval. From time to time offerings are heard in the New York market, but quantities available are extremely small, as it is reported that a number of large users have been endeavoring to acquire material in this market, but it could not be learned at the close that they had been successful. It is said that 15 to 25 drums were sold the latter part of the week at $4.50@$5.50 a gallon for the pure, and $4.25@$4.75 a gallon for the 90 per cent. material.

Xylol—According to quantity closing figures were from 35c to 50c a gallon, for spot and approximately the same for delivery over the balance of the month. The demand for this material is steady, and with inquiries improving the general tone of the market appears to be tightening day by day. Spot stocks while not abundant, appear sufficient to take care of a better demand.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—Although the inquiry is strong on all positions over the year not a great deal of business has been placed. The majority of producers have curtailed their output since the recent lull in trading and there has been no large accumulation of stocks. Closing prices were from $1.10 to $1.20 a pound for the crude, and $1.40@$1.60 a pound for the refined. On firm bids there is a possibility that the above prices could be shaded.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The spot market was neglected, but a fair amount of interest is shown in forward positions which gives a firm undertone. The majority of sellers are quoting at the same levels of a week ago: 31c a pound as the inside and 33c a pound as the maximum. There has been considerable speculation in this material for several weeks.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Buying interest on both the oil and the salts is increasing daily and most sellers have again advanced their prices. For spot material in quantity the price named in most directions was 27c a pound, drums extra, which is an advance of at least a half cent over the price a week ago. The market is more active and contract prices for over the year range from 28c a pound upward. Most sellers have advanced their price on the salts and quotations heard at the close were from 33c to 35c a pound, according to quantity. Supplies in the local market are not heavy.

Benzoate of Soda—The consumer interest in the way of inquiries suddenly resulted at the close in the placing of heavy orders. The latter part of the week sales of more than 1,000 pounds of spot material were reported at prices that ranged between $5.00 and $5.15 a pound, and other sales at $4.75 a pound, and upward. It was also stated that sales of limited quantities of the acid had passed at $5.10@$5.25. The market continued to grow firmer and later it was reported that prices had advanced to $5.40@$5.60 a pound, the advance being due chiefly to the report that several large consumers were in the local market for quantities of 25,000 pounds or more. The production is below normal.

Betanaphthol—The demand for the sublimed material seems slightly more active this week and prices range from 86c to 89c a pound, according to quantity. A wide variation is reported in the price of the technical and closing figures ranged all the way from 65c to 75c a pound. Taking the situation on betanaphthol as a whole there appears to be a decided improvement.

Beta-Naphthylamine—Nothing new is reported on this material. Offerings are being made freely and prices are unchanged at $1.65@$1.75 a pound for the technical, and $2.65@$2.70 a pound for the sublimed.

Dinitrotoluol—For spot and nearby material the price ranges from 58c to 60c a pound. Since the bulk of the production of dinitrotoluol is going into the manufacture of munitions not a great deal is offered on the open market.

H Acid—From $2.25 to $2.75 is quoted for the 100 per cent. material, free from moisture, while $2.00 a pound and upward is quoted for the 85 per cent. in paste form of light moisture content. A fairly active demand is reported.

Exports of potassium iodide from Japan during the eight months ended August 31, 1917, were 99,045 kin, against 115,408 kin in the same time last year.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HEAVY DEMAND FOR ACIDS

Output Curtailed By Fuel and Labor Shortage—Caustic Soda Prices Fluctuate Widely Because of Speculation By Dealers—Markets Active

The New York heavy chemical market has been steady during the week with considerable more interest on the part of buyers in the way of inquiries concerning the price of forward positions. The spot market was quite active for all the important materials up to the close on Saturday, and at that time practically all the factors in the New York market had reconciled themselves to the coal conservation order from Washington, and had decided to close down on Monday. At the opening on Tuesday indications pointed to a brisk movement of stocks toward consumers and closing prices were slightly advanced in a number of instances on spot material, with a stronger undertone in evidence on every hand.

Soda ash and caustic soda continue to be the headliners in the market. The latter material has been subjected to a number of wide price ranges, due chiefly to the unsettled condition that has been noted in the local market for a number of weeks. Buyers are interested in caustic soda, but they are not interested to the extent of placing orders heavily at prices asked by holders of spot and figures named by manufacturers for over the year. Soda ash has shown an improvement during the week and in the majority of cases sellers have advanced their prices for stocks in bags as well as those in barrels. Offerings for materials in barrels are comparatively light at this time as consumers have been more interested in stocks in bags and for this reason sellers have directed their efforts to taking care of the calls for bag material. There has been a large volume of inquiries for ash and it appears that the market is gradually drifting back to a more normal condition. Speculation is unusually keen on both caustic soda and soda ash, which is largely responsible for the wide price ranges.

The acid situation continues tight as there is very little offered in the open market as the Government has been buying heavily for several months. In the majority of cases prices heard are nominal, so scant are the supplies. There is a persistent inquiry from consumers and a large volume of business would be passing if manufacturers were able to produce rapidly enough to take care of the consumer call, but coal and labor shortage has greatly curtailed the output.

Alums show little change this week insofar as prices are concerned. The demand seems to be improving daily and the market was more active than for some time, with the trend of prices upward. Aluminum sulphate is attracting much attention from users and most sellers are bullish. A strong consumer call is noted for bleaching powder and a number of sellers have advanced their price. The inquiry is heavy from consumers as regards all positions over the year and the undertone of the market is firmer. The usual firmness is reported on acetate of lime and sellers are having some trouble in keeping pace with the demand. Prices are unchanged from those of a week ago. Quite a flurry was noted in copper sulphate during the week and in some quarters lower prices are heard, but the market is holding fairly steady because of the large number of inquiries. Where price changes have occurred on the other items in the general list the tendency has been upward for spot materials, with future positions also higher than a week ago.

Acid, Acetic—From second hands some business has passed during the week on the redistilled light at prices that range from 20½c@22c a pound, according to quantity. Quotations named in most quarters for the 70 per cent., are from 13½@14½c a pound. Only nominal prices are heard on the 28 per cent. material which range from 5½c@6¼c a pound. The 56 per cent. is nominally unchanged at 10 2/3c@12c a pound, according to quantity. The inquiry for all acetic acid is heavy, especially for the glacial. It cannot be learned from any source that there is much of any spot material available in this market, and even though producers are working to full capacity they are unable to meet the heavy consumer call.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices range from 4c@4½c a pound for the 18 degree muriatic; from 5c@5½c a pound for the 20 degree on spot, and from 6c@6½c a pound for the 22 degree spot material. On almost all degrees of muriatic lower prices are heard for forward positions, but the spot market is so tight that holders of quantities of any size want comparatively high prices. There is considerable Government buying and since the coal shortage has curtailed the output it appears that it will be some time before producers are able to catch up with orders.

Acid, Nitric—Nominal quotations at the close were 7¼c@7½c a pound for the 36 degree nitric; 7¼c@7¾c a pound for the 38 degree; 8½c@8¾c a pound for the 40 degree, and 9½c@9¾c a pound for the 42 degree material. The same condition that is noted on all other acids prevails on nitric. The bulk of the output continues to go to the Government and other consumers are able to get very little.

Acid, Sulphuric—The New York market remains entirely nominal on all degrees of sulphuric despite the fact that manufacturers are working at full capacity in an effort to take care of the heavy consumer call. Little business has passed in this market during the interval for the reason that no offerings are heard. Nominal quotations at the close were 2c@3c a pound for the 66 degrees, and 1¼c@2½c a pound for the 50 degree material. Nothing new has been heard regarding future prices in any positions and it is only occasionally that a quotation is named over February, in which cases there is always a stipulation about Government seizures.

Alums—More activity has been noted during the week on practically all varieties of alums. Since the first of the year the consumer inquiry has been especially heavy and it now appears that many of these inquiries have become actual orders with the result that a number of sellers have advanced their price. Closing figures for spot and nearby ranged from 4½c@4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 7½c@8½c a pound for the potassium lump; 23½c@25c a pound for the potassium chrome and 18c@20c a pound for the ammonium chrome. The production is not as large as usual and makers say that if the demand increases the general shortage of stocks may cause an advance in prices.

Aluminum Sulphate—More interest is being manifested daily in this material, but because there has not been a great deal of buying sellers have not advanced their price despite the improved condition. The commercial, or low grade, for spot and nearby delivery was quoted at the close at 2c@3c a pound, while the iron free, or high grade, was holding steady at 3½c@4c a

pound. Some interest is manifested in forward positions which are quoted at approximately the same levels as spot.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleaching powder is becoming heavier daily, and with inquiries pouring in from all directions the market is firmer than for some time. Holders at the close were quoting firmly at 2½c a pound for spot material, with the price for all future positions ranging from 2¾c@2⅞c a pound. For some time the demand has been heavy for bleaching powder, and at this writing the market is so firm that it does not appear that much shading could be done from figures quoted.

Calcium Acetate—While no price changes have been recorded in the New York market on acetate of lime, the largest factors advise that they are behind in their orders for the reason that they are unable to get sufficient labor at points of production. The demand has been steady and strong for some time, and while the price range has been from $6@$6.05 per hundred, it is understood that little is available in the spot market at this price and that the quotation applies mainly to standing contract orders.

Copper Sulphate—A rather unsettled condition has been characteristic of the local market on copper sulphate, and in view of the fact that trading has fallen off slightly lower prices are heard from a number of important directions. For the 98-99 per cent. large crystals the inside price was 8¾c a pound, with the maximum figure ranging around 9c a pound. Perhaps on firm bids these prices could be shaded since the undertone of the local market is not especially strong. As high as 9½c a pound continues to be heard from several quarters.

Lead Acetate—The inquiry for all grades of this material continues strong, and with an active spot market prices at the close were as follows: For spot and to the middle of next month 12¾c@13½c a pound for the brown sugar; 16½c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 15¾c@16¼c a pound for the broken cakes, and 16¼c@17½c a pound for the granulated. It cannot be learned from any source that there is a great deal of any of the above materials available in the New York market and for this reason the general undertone is steady and prices named in some instances are above those for spot

Potash, Caustic—Price changes have not been important during the week on caustic potash. Closing figures were as follows: The 70-75 per cent. material, 64c @65c a pound; the 88-92 per cent., 84c@85c a pound, and the 80-85 per cent. grade, 82½c@85c a pound, according to quantity and seller. The demand is heavy and because of light supplies only moderate offerings are being made for any position.

Potassium Prussiate—Quotations at the close were $2.25@$2.60 a pound for the red, and $1.25@$1.30 a pound for the yellow. The above prices are entirely nominal because there is little spot material offered in the New York market. Arrivals from Japan have not increased during the week, although it is stated in reliable quarters that manufacturers in Japan have greatly increased their output. Lack of steamer bottoms is doubtless the cause of the tight condition noted here.

Saltpetre—The output of saltpetre is not as large as it was a year ago because of the general increase in the cost of production. Then, too, it must be realized that practically all of the export business has been shut off, and the bulk of trading is confined to American consumers. Prices are ruling at the same levels of a week ago, but because of large Government buying during the week there is an inclination on the part of producers to advance prices. A good volume of business is passing at 28½c@ 30c a pound for the granulated, and 31¼c@31½c a pound for the refined.

Soda Ash—Consumers of soda ash have been displaying a lively interest in the New York market during the week, especially for stocks in bags. There has been considerable speculation among dealers as the consumer inquiry increased, and because there is not a great deal of spot material available a number of factors are reluctant to quote. In barrels there are few offerings, and prices named are higher than those of a week ago. From 3c a pound upwards has been the prevailing figure named for spot and nearby material in bags, while the quotations most generally heard for material in barrels has ranged from $3.15@$3.50 per hundred pounds, according to quantity. It is stated that manufacturers are working on full time to meet consumer requirements, but the coal shortage has limited production.

Soda, Caustic—Many inquiries have been received from all directions concerning the spot, as well as future positions, but because of the unsettled condition now prevailing it is noted that few are offering stocks for any position. Taking the situation as a whole, the local market continues to weaken. A number of bids have been reported, but there are few sellers at quotations named by buyers, and with not a great deal of spot material available the situation is almost entirely in the hands of speculators. Prices at the close ranged all the way from $5.80 per hundred pounds for spot, to $6.25 per hundred for over the year, but the majority of users think these prices too high, and are not placing orders heavily.

Sodium, Chlorate—Offers from second hands range from 20c@21c a pound, according to sellers, but lower prices were heard in the local market at the close; in fact, 18c@18½c a pound was heard for stocks at Western points, but West bound shipments continue to receive preference over those to the East.

Sodium Nitrate—The market is steady with a gradual advance in prices. The majority of holders of spot stocks were asking in the neighborhood of $4.40@$4.50 per hundred pounds for the technical, and 6½c@6 2/3c a pound for the refined. The arrivals in this market have not been heavy during the interval, and because of the strong consumer demand there is every reason to believe that the condition will remain steady with the next movement in prices upward.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES SCARCE

Corn starch and corn dextrine prices are low, but spot stocks are very scarce and spot prices do not compare with prices for shipment. Permits must be obtained before shipments can be made and the Domestic Division North Atlantic Ports will not issue any permits for the next ten days.

The Mayland Manufacturing Company, Bloomfield, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate a chemical manufacturing works at 71 Willet Street. Anthony J. Mayland, 33 Pierce street, Bloomfield, heads the company.

The Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals and allied specialties, is making rapid progress in the erection of a new addition to its works. The extension will be used for increased capacity to facilitate the handling of a large Government order.

The exports of camphor from Japan during the eight months ended August 31, 1917, were only 2,219,893 kin, against 3,672,465 kin in the same time in 1916 and 2,494,473 kin in 1915. The United States took 1,306,962 kin in 1917; about 1,144,000 kin in 1916 and 538,000 kin in 1915. British India took 650,800 kin in 1917, and 985,400 kin in 1916. Great Britain received 47,500 kin in 1917 and 622,428 kin in 1916.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Jan. 12, to Jan. 19, 1918—Exports for month of December

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
57,000 pounds citric

BALSAMS—
1,040 pounds copaiba

ALUM, POTASH—
20,000 pounds
200 pounds

BEANS—
800 pounds tonka

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
16,000 pounds

CASEIN—
88,000 pounds
113,234 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
3,840 pounds cudbear

DYE WOODS—
207 tons Jamaica

ESSENTIAL OILS—
3,500 pounds cassia
4,500 pounds various
1,850 pounds petit grain
1,200 pounds petit grain

FLOWERS—
100 pounds saffron

GLYCERIN—
32,349 pounds
26,650 pounds

GUMS—
83,043 pounds chicle
1,200 pounds myrrh

ICHTHYOL—
100 pounds

IODINE, RESUBLIMED—
2,000 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
38,000 pounds

LEAVES—
44,900 pounds thyme
15,550 pounds sage
9,100 pounds senna
5,000 pounds henna
13,500 pounds henbane

MANNA—
1,000 pounds

MENTHOL, CRYSTALS—
2,200 pounds

OILS—
20,000 gallons camphor
40,000 pounds rapeseed

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
5,300 pounds
2,400 pounds
86,800 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
2,000 pounds

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
111,000 pounds

ROOTS—
1,500 pounds jalap
250 pounds belladonna
4,000 pounds ipecac
5,700 pounds aconite
10,740 pounds ginger

SEED—
26,931 bushels flaxseed
20,000 bushels flaxseed
56,750 pounds rapeseed
252,000 pounds mustard
10,000 pounds anise

SOAP, CASTILE—
2,500 pounds

SPICES—
200 pounds cloves
32,400 pounds cassia
14,000 pounds cassia

TARTAR, CRUDE—
29,000 pounds

WAX, VEGETABLE—
38,000 pounds

WINE LEES—
299,822 pounds
187,229 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
2,139 pounds, Brazil
200 pounds, Ecuador
200 pounds, British Guiana
245 pounds, Uruguay
655 pounds, Dutch East Indies
800 pounds, Australia
560 pounds, British South Africa
880 pounds, Argentina
445 pounds, Colombia

ACID, NITRIC—
2,407 pounds, British West Indies
9,443 pounds, Cuba
716 pounds, Argentina
784 pounds, Brazil
379 pounds, Colombia
374 pounds, Uruguay
470 pounds, Australia
3,000 pound, Colombia
674 pounds, Brazil
2,908 pounds, Peru

ACID, PICRIC—
4,732,950 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
377,600 pounds, Cuba
166,465 pounds, French West Indies
350 pounds, San Domingo
605 pounds, Argentina
3,141 pounds, Brazil
13,470 pounds, Chile
118,433 pounds, British Guiana
71,640 pounds, Peru
8,877 pounds, Dutch East Indies
15,867 pounds, England
52,843 pounds, Cuba
12,000 pounds, British Guiana
47,306 pounds, Peru

ALCOHOL—
3,200 gallons, Chile
4,000 gallons, Dutch East Indies
18,593 gallons, French Africa
8,042 gallons, Portuguese Africa

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
2,676 gallons, New Zealand
11,500 gallons, British South Africa
10,000 gallons, France
3,000 gallons, Chile

BENZOL—
75,000 pounds, British South Africa
13,000 pounds, Australia

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
6,400 pounds, Peru
4,607 pounds, Uruguay
954,290 pounds, Dutch East Indies
20,560 pounds, Australia
9,334 pounds, British West Africa
45,000 pounds, British South Africa
6,780 pounds, Costa Rica
60,000 pounds, Cuba
160,538 pounds, Chile
32,544 pounds, Peru
40,000 pounds, Uruguay
54,000 pounds, British South Africa

COPPER SULPHATE—
174,055 pounds, Chile
129,830 pounds, Brazil
363,055 pounds, Argentina
14,173 pounds, Uruguay
13,601 pounds, Venezuela
32,268 pounds, Dutch East Indies
17,840 pounds, Australia
2,000 pounds, Brazil

GLYCERIN—
1,496 pounds, Brazil
400 pounds, Chile
270 pounds, Peru
722 pounds, Costa Rica
650 pounds, Argentina
770 pounds, Brazil
279 pounds, Peru
376 pounds, British South Africa

LIME ACETATE—
455,607 pounds, France

LIME CHLORIDE—
778,513 pounds, Argentina
131,724 pounds, Brazil
25,126 pounds, Australia
123,631 pounds, Spain
20,041 pounds, Cuba
224,000 pounds, Argentina
55,780 pounds, Brazil
71,135 pounds, Chile
6,900 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, ASH—
29,285 pounds, San Domingo
987,580 pounds, Argentina
516,581 pounds, Brazil
286,782 pounds, Chile
57,016 pounds, Colombia
98,451 pounds, Peru
48,047 pounds, Venezuela
766,834 pounds, Dutch East Indies
58,600 pounds, Australia
141,288 pounds, Argentina
424,804 pounds, Chile
57,589 pounds, Peru

SODA, CAUSTIC—
15,200 pounds, Hayti
6,075 pounds, San Domingo
37,180 pounds, Argentina
322,271 pounds, Brazil
8,350 pounds, Colombia
16,935 pounds, Peru
201,400 pounds, British India
437,084 pound, Dutch East Indies
134,400 pounds, Japan
874,138 pounds, Australia
39,230 pounds, New Zealand
22,400 pounds, British West Africa
61,705 pounds, British South Africa
3,209,609 pounds, Italy
40,500 pounds, England
35,041 pounds, Cuba
17,425 pounds, San Domingo
45,600 pounds, Argentina
36,020 pounds, Brazil
17,200 pounds, Colombia
74,250 pounds, Peru
70,000 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, SAL—
174,809 pounds, Cuba
158,300 pounds, Argentina
21,200 pounds, British South Africa
448,125 pounds, Argentina

SODIUM SILICATE—
10,778 pounds, Chile
12,650 pounds, Dutch Guiana
10,497 pounds, Ecuador
131,488 pounds, Venezuela
9,566 pounds, Peru
22,400 pounds, Japan
22,490 pounds, Mexico
23,716 pounds, Cuba
11,190 pounds, Venezuela

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
11 tons, British Guiana
36 tons, Brazil

PEPPERMINT OIL—
382 pounds, Australia
360 pounds, New Zealand
800 pounds, France

SEED—
15 bushels flaxseed, England

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
170,316 pounds, England

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
113,831 pounds, Italy
374,680 pounds, England
480,390 pounds, Chile
44,092 pounds, Peru
30,000 pounds, Ecuador
22,000 pounds, Colombia

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
1,800 pounds, British Guiana
22,960 pounds, Australia
7,168 pounds, New Zealand
2,240 pounds, Jamaica
5,000 pounds, Peru

WAX, BEES—
284 pounds, Cuba
500 pounds Cuba
1,120 pounds, Australia

ZINC OXIDE—
13,701 pounds, Cuba
5,952 pounds, Dutch West Indies
135,420 pounds, Argentina
925,010 pounds, Brazil
10,220 pounds, Peru
50,950 pounds, Australia
168,000 pounds, England
215,855 pounds, Brazil
14,620 pounds, Peru

Japan's Chemical Industries

The chemical and dyestuff industries in Japan are the subject of a report in the Bulletin of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, which says:

In the number of of establishments, the chemical industry takes first place in recent developments. At least twenty new companies have been formed with a combined capital of about 30,050,000 yen (at the normal exchange rate, the yen is equal to 49.8 cents). These new companies operate twenty-eight factories. Among their chief products are sulphate of ammonia, potassium chloride, caustic soda, bleaching powder, nitre, sulphate of potash, potassium carbonate, sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, sodium peroxide, iodine, fatty and stearic acids, nitric acid, glycerin, oils, dyes, drugs, fertilizers, disinfectants, phosphorus, etc.

About eighty firms in Japan are engaged in the production of potassium chloride. Large stocks of this commodity are on hand and prices have dropped during the present year, as the market is greatly overstocked. Formalin also is now being produced in Japan, but the output is devoted to home requirements. A company is producing soda by means of electricity and is said to be the first firm in Japan to use the electric process in this connection. Another company is manufacturing indirect dyes for domestic needs exclusively, while direct dyes are to be produced for the export trade. This company is being assisted by the government. Another company claims the production of an ultramarine blue equal to that formerly imported from Germany.

PRICE FOR NITRATE FIXED

Secretary Houston has fixed a price of $75.50 a ton f. o. b. seaboard for the nitrate for fertilizer which the Department of Agriculture has purchased in Chili for sale to American farmers at cost. The farmers must pay the freight charges from ports and the State tag fees, and payments must be in cash.

Ships carrying the nitrate will be directed to the most convenient ports, including Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, the Secretary said, and the nitrate will be handled at seaboard by representatives who will serve without compensation.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26178.—A man in Switzerland desires to secure an agency for the sale of foodstuffs, machinery, metals, chemicals, leather, textiles, hardware, novelties, etc., etc. Quotations may be made f. o. b. American ports. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26225.—A firm in Sweden desires to purchase and secure agencies for the sale of metals, chemicals, machinery, tools, oils, sanitary appliances, and from two to three hundred tons of laundry and household soap. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against bill of lading at New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26264.—A company in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical products, such as acetphenetidin, aconitine, agar, antipyrine, bismuth salts, bromides, benzoates, caffeine, cocaine, formaldehyde, guaiacols, iodine, magnesia, morphine, hypophosphites, quinine salts, salicylates, salol, trional, veronal, sulphonal, opium, etc. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made through New York trust company. Correspondence may be in English. References.

How Soya Bean Oil is Made

In the manufacture of soya bean oil at Dairen, Manchuria, Consul Williamson reports: "Two processes are employed. One, known as the 'extraction process,' is a chemical method which, by the use of benzine, extracts the greatest amount of oil from the beans. When it is employed, not cake but meal is produced, and this is said to be preferred to cake for fertilizer, as it requires no breaking before it is used on fields. The oil, however, is said to sell for less than that produced by the 'expression process,' as it is difficult to remove all traces of benzine from the oil. The term soya-bean oil is generally understood to mean expressed oil.

"Only one mill at Dairen uses the extraction process. It was built as an experiment by the South Manchuria Railway, and was subsequently sold to the firm of Suzuki & Co., at Kobe, Japan. The machinery was brought out in sections from Germany, set up by German experts, and operated by them for some months. It is not possible to visit this plant, as it is closed to the public, and those who wish to inspect it must obtain permission from the head office at Kobe. This method of extracting oil, however, is well known in America.

"Fifty-odd mills, large and small, are using the expression process at Dairen. Usually they are open to inspection upon proper introduction. Vertical presses of four columns of about 25 cakes per column are used, some mills having double presses—presses on two floors, one directly above the other and built as one machine, with the power applied at the same time in one operation. It is customary to work these presses by hydraulic power. They are displacing the old hand-power screw press.

"The oil flows by gravity from the presses into receivers, from which it is pumped into storage tanks. It is first strained, and in the tanks it settles, and is drawn off so that the sediment is not taken with it. Tanks are cleaned frequently and have pipes to draw off sediment. No fuller's earth or clarifying clays are employed, nor is any other conditioning method used."

New Incorporations

The Cook Drug Co., Nowata, Okla., capital $5,000. General drug business. D. M. Lawson, Ed. Lee and E. H. Vook, all of Nowata.

The Liberty Drug Co., Beaumont, Texas., capital $200,000. Wholesale drugs. Incorporators not given. Business to open March 10th

Edgar Levinstein Company, Boston, Mass., capital $250,000. Chemicals. Edgar Levinstein, Boston, Mass., Harry R. Davies, Boston and George L. Bishop, East Milton, Mass.

Intermountain Drug Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, capital $25,000. General drug line. John B. Bladden, Lafayette McConnell, M. J. MacFarlane.

Mitchell's Drug Store, Chicago, Ill., capital $5,000. Dr. Geo. H. Mitchell, Wm. J. Mitchell and Edith K. Mitchell.

Lake Placid Club Stores, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y., capital $100,000. Drugs, general department, groceries, etc. F. A. Bosworth, G. and M. Dewey, Lake Placid Club.

The C. E. Ising Corp., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Chemicals, drugs and medicines.

United States and Brazil Export Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. To deal in chemicals and dyestuffs. James W. McGovern, Isaac Dobroczynski, Joseph Gambaro.

Pioneer Dyestuff and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $2,000. Manufacturing dyestuffs and business of dyers and cleaners. A. G. Rich, J. C. Halliday, A. H. Rich.

Ernest Westphal & Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Burlap, bagging and chemicals. T. Westphal, S. C. Congdon, L. A. Hunt, 26 Beaver street, New York City.

D-B-L Products Corp., Manhattan, capital $150,000. Celluloid products. C. H. Louis, A. W. Burke, I. L. Ernst, 151 West 86th street, New York City.

Herba Products Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Confectionery and drugs. C. Pomarrici, J. B. Copploa, D. Fienberg, 191 Broadway, New York City.

The Mo-Va-Cu Products Corp., Manhattan, capital $5,000. Ores, metals, chemicals and oils. C. A. Rucker, Jr., J. J. Haesler, W. A. White, 229 West 109th street, New York City.

Joffe Drug Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. General drugs. B. F. Moss, M. S. and I. B. Joffe, 235 East 50th street, New York City.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	—	— .80
*Actone, kegs,	lb.	—	— .75½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.72	— .74
188 proof	gal.	.80	— .81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	—	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.49	— .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.55
St. Thomas	gal.	3.80	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE
FUSED & CRYSTALS
BORAX - Powdered
POTASH ALUM (Iron Free)
ALL BELOW THE MARKET.
CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .05½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—12 75
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	—11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.80	— 8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .84½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .85½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— .86
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .87½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.86	— .87½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .85
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4 80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25	— .26
Cases, fingers	lb.	.29	— .30
Codeine, alk., ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	24.00	—24.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2 00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.79	— .83
Spanish	lb.	.78	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .21
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.67½	— .68
C.P. in cans	lb.	.69	— .69½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .64½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.49	— .50½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.43	— .43½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.55	— .57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.26	— .27
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	— .35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	— .45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Ovide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.40
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Small flake	lb.	.60	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	115.00	130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.oz.		—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	30.00	—32.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.41	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾—	.10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	8.20	— 8.70
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.05	— 4.10
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.84	— .85
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	25.00	—27.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .58½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½—	.14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,⅛vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.48	— .50
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.45
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flounr	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾—	.11¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.34¼—	.34¾
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½—	.15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½—	.76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys		.04½—	.04¾
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½—	.09¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst.,, bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½—	.79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
*Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Lead Free	lb.	—	— 1.85
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
*Cloves, cans	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Distilled	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Linaloe	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	— 1.65
Artificial	lb.	—	— .28
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tansy	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	—	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	—	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	—	— 9.00
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.95	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	.89	— .90
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .14
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.06¼	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .07½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.13	— 1.18
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.11	— .13
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	12.45	—12.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Catnip	lb.	.04½	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20¼	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08½	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.13¼	— 13½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	.38	— .40
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38½	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.28	— .29
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.69	— .72
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .23
Squaw Vine	lb.	.19	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .15
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Bluedag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .40
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colchicum	lb.	.14	— .16
Colombo, whole	lb.	.15	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.12	— .12½
Culver's			
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.38	— .39
Dograss, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	4.80	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	300	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .45
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— 11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10¾	— .11
China	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.23½	— .23¾
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Smyrna	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
South American	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.60
Celery	lb.	.27	— .27½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
Morocco	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17½	— .18
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15¼
California, brown	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.18½	— .19
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15	— .16
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	70	— .71
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .11
Japanese	lb.	.09	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15¾	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Small	lb.	.06	— .06½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.61	— .66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Japan	lb.	.10½	— .11
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.52	— .53
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.45	— .46
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	12¾	— .13
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	— .25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .23½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	— .24
White	lb.	.28½	— .29
Pimento	lb.	.06	— .06¼

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.36	— .37
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .46
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	— .40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17¼
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½

*Nominal.

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .06¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.13½	— .14½
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.20½	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.34¼	— .34¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.23½	— .25
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	— .15½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08½	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12¾	— .13¼
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.		.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.46	— .47
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	41½	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .44
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	— .30
Refined	lb.	.31	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		3.00	— 3.10
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.50
Caustic, dom., 76 p. c.	100 lbs.	5.80	— 6.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.10	— 8.40
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs.	1.15	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .21
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.30½	— .31½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.36	— .38½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	— .05
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	—45.00
Oleum	ton	55.00	—60.00
Battery Acid, car'sper 100	lbs.	2.25	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.25	— 2.85
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.31	— .33
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 5.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	— .35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	4.80	— 5.25
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.36½	— .42½
*Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	Nominal	
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p. Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .64
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.58	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	— .09⅞
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.75	— 2.10
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .75
Sublimed	lb.	.86	— .89
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.65	— .75
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p.Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.52½	— .54
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Toluol, pure	gal.	4.50	— 5.50
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	4.25	— 4.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.25	— 2.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bismarck Brown F.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Fuchsine Crystals	lb.	8.00	—15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Magenta	lb.	9.00	—11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	—25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	— .60

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	10.00	—14.00
Victoria Green	lb.	13.00	—16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .58
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.10
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Pubna	lb.	.08½	— .09½
China	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	44.50	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	38.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30½	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	.09	— .10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.64	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .57
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¼	— .16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼	.02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾	.11
Common	lb.	.21	.21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½	25
No. 2	lb.	.21	.21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	.02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼	.06¼
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.02	1.04
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.98	1.00
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21	.23
*English	lb.	.21	.23
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.17	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	1.00	1.02
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.01	1.03
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.03	1.05
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.90	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.70	2.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.60	2.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.50	2.55
Dark	gal.	1.60	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.80	1.85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	.16½
Saponified	lb.	.16	.16½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	2.10
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	2.05
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.00	2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	22½	.23
Double pressed	lb.	23½	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	.25½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	1 65
*Prime	gal.	1 55	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29	.35
Cases	lb.	.30	.36
No. 3	lb.	.28	.29
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.17¾	18¼
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾	.19
Tanks	lb.	—	.18½
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	22.32
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	.18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½	.18
Summer,, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	.22
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	.22½
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28	1.30
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29	1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29	1.31
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.30	1.32
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38	.40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.31	.32
*Benin	lb.	.30	.31
*Niger	lb.	.30	.31
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.70	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.75	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	.40
Second	gal.	.42	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.75	3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	.15
Summer	gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.		.26½	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.50	.50¾
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.45	.46½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33	.42½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50	4.75
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	13.50	14.00
Rosin, com, to g'd	80-bbl.	6.90	6.95

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73	.74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65	.69
Second Orange	lb.	.61	.64
T. N.	lb.	.58	.59
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59	.68
Button	lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.55
Bone, dry	lb.	—	.65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	48.00
Columbia		—	50.00
New Orleans	ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10	.11
Caracas	lb.	.12¼	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09	.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾	.13

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Gen'l	Ref'r
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	—	7.35	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.90	.95
Light, strained	gal.	1.00	1.02
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.01	1.03
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.03	1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.70	2.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.60	2.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.50	2.55
Dark	gal.	1.60	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.80	1.85
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	.16½
Sanonified	lb.	:16	.16½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bble.	lb.	.29	.35
No. 3	lb.	.28	.29
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¼	.18¼
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.18¾	.19
Tanks	lb.	—	.18½
*Corn, crude, bbls	lb.	—	.18½
Refined, barrels	lb.	—	22.32
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½	.18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.21	.22
*White	gal.	—	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	.22½
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28	1.30
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.29	1.31
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.31	.32
*Niger	lb.	.30	.31
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	—	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.75	3.00
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼	.18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½	.18¾
Yellow	lb.	.16	.16½
House	lb.	.16	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15½	.16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	17¾	.18¾
Lard, City	lb.	.25	.25¼
Compound	lb.	.22½	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27	.27½
Oleo	lb.	.18	.18¾
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼	.18½
City Fancy	lb.	.17¾	.18
Choice Country	lb.	.16¼	.17¼

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.18
City Fancy	lb.	.17¾	.18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¼	.18¾
"A" White	lb.	.17½	.17¾
"B" White	lb.	.16¼	.16½
Yellow	lb.	.16	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.12½	.14½
Bone	lb.	.16	.16½
House	lb.	.15	.15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Lard	lb.	.25	.25½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch Duty Paid	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Domestic Potato Starch	lb.	—	.10½
Potato Dextrine white or canary	lb.	—	.14½
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	lb.	—	.07¾

CHEMICALS
(See Prices Current, Pages 27-28)

ESSENTIAL OILS
(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

WORLD'S SULPHURIC ACID OUTPUT

Germany the Chief Exporter Before the War—United States Producing at the Rate of 7,000,000 Tons Annually—Japan's Output 600,000 Tons.

Commenting on the production of sulphuric acid a writer in *The Americas* says:

"What may be called the basic heavy chemical, that from which many of the others are manufactured, is sulphuric acid, whose uses, besides the present important one of explosive manufacture, include its employment in the refining of oils and petroleum, the reclaiming of rubber, the preparation of artificial fertilizers, the manufacture of aniline dyes, and metallurgy. It is also used in making other acids, in the Leblanc process for making soda from salt, and in bleaching.

"Under normal conditions a very large proportion of the acid used in industry is manufactured on the spot. The difficulty and danger of handling it in bulk, and the relatively steady demand, tend to keep it out of the open market, and minimize its importance in international trade. Germany was the chief country exporting it, shipping annually some 80,000 tons to adjacent European countries. Belgium also exported her surplus. The domestic production of each of the principal consuming countries, however, was far in excess of imports.

"The demands of the explosives makers and of the iron and steel industry since the war began have caused a greatly increased production in the belligerent countries, which has meant the investment of large sums in new plants. The United States in 1916 produced 5,642,000 tons, and estimated 7,000,000 tons in 1917. Japan, a new factor, produces now nearly 600,000 tons. After the war demand ceases it is likely that the efforts of the producers to find a market will cause the acid to become a larger factor in international trade than before.

"The production of sulphuric acid in any country is of course entirely dependent on the supply of the materials from which it is made—principally pyrites and sulphur. It is these which are transported to the point of consumption rather than the acid.

"The Spanish supply was the controlling factor in the world's markets, and led the price movements. It is in the hands of a number of native mine-owners and is of the most desirable quality. The largest part of it went to Germany and Holland, with the United States next as buyer. Great Britain and France also took large quantities. The Norwegian pyrites went chiefly to Germany. The war, although greatly stimulating the demand of pyrites, at the same time has cut off from the rest of the world one of the largest purchasers—Germany.

"The scarcity of ships and the high freights on such a bulky material have tended to encourage consuming countries to develop their own supplies rather than to depend on imports. Germany has undoubtedly been hard put to it to replace the loss of the Spanish supply. Great Britain, being practically without domestic supplies has imported Spanish pyrites in increased quantity. Her total imports in 1916 were 951,206 tons.

"The United States similarly took larger quantities of the Spanish ore, 854,432 tons in 1914, 747,027 in 1915 and 1,117,968 in 1916. Early in 1917, however, owing largely to the German submarine warfare, the shipments to this country of Spanish pyrites stopped, and have only recently been resumed. The domestic production in the United States had been steadily growing through the opening of new mines, and amounted to 468,300 tons in 1916.

"The domestic supply, although inferior to the Spanish in quality, is capable of being greatly expanded. It has never been a controlling factor, however, and its prices have followed those of the foreign supply. The outstanding change in the world's pyrites output, however, has been the great growth of the Canadian production, which has more than doubled since the war. Almost the whole of this increase has been exported to the United States.

"The domestic and Canadian supplies, however, are not sufficient for the United States consumption, which was 1,712,819 tons in 1916. The shortage of the Spanish supply caused a considerable use of domestic brimstone or sulphur for the making of acid, which meant diverting this commodity from the manufacture of paper pulp. Owing to the greater expense of sulphur it is unlikely that it will permanently take the place of a large quantity of pyrites for the manufacture of acid. On the contrary, the close of the war, with its undoubted decrease in the demand for the acid, will probably find the supply of pyrites overabundant. The United States may remain less dependent on Spain, while Germany, formerly Spain's chief customer in this commodity, after going for over three years without, has presumably developed resources that will make her a less important buyer than before."

PRINTING INK SITUATION CRITICAL

The National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, which warned the Government in December that the trade must have carbon black or the factories would be obliged to shut down, has again appealed to Government officials and to Congressmen representing the districts where the plants are located, declaring the situation is critical. The supplies are held up at the places of manufacture in Virginia by a freight embargo.

Suspension of the printing industry will follow unless the required materials are received, say the letters. It is estimated that newspapers of this city use 40,000 pounds of this ink daily.

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The Cohen-Sagent Medicine Company, of Troy, N. Y., has been dissolved.

Planters in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, are turning their attention to the growing of castor beans. Reports so far are encouraging as soil and climatic conditions are declared to be entirely adapted to the cultivation of castor beans.

Increasing cost of all material has compelled manufacturers to advance the usual charges for carboys. Containers of all kinds are scarce and high in price at this time. The prices in the future will be $5 for the 10 to 12-gallon size, $2.50 for the five-gallon, cork-stoppered type, and $2.75 for the five-gallon, glass-stoppered type. As heretofore, all carboys upon their return in good condition, freight prepaid, will be credited at the prices charged.

To the Readers of Drug and Chemical Markets

The signal recognition that DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has won since its establishment three years ago as the best classified and most reliable drug, chemical, and dyestuff market publication is due to the fact that each week it gives the most complete and most accurate prices current on products in original packages. These prices, acknowledged by the trades to reflect actual market conditions more truly than the quotations of any other paper, are reported by the staff best equipped for this service, men of wide acquaintance in trade circles, men who are watching constantly for every opportunity to improve our market reports. Many readers tell us this paper is the newsiest market journal.

This year, with an increased number of pages, we are planning to cover even better than in the past the wants of the manufacturer and wholesale distributor with more extended market reports giving the latest transactions in crudes, intermediates, colors, natural dyestuffs, dyewoods and extracts, in fine and heavy chemicals, in drugs, essential oils, naval stores, oils, waxes and gums, and other allied products.

A new feature of exceptional interest will be a series of special trade articles by recognized authorities. These will treat not only of market conditions, but also of export trade, legislation affecting the chemical and dyestuff industries; new discoveries and developments in the industrial-technical field, and new opportunities opening to us in the commercial field. The authors of these articles will be practical industrial experts, research chemists, bankers, exporters, and market authorities.

Manufacturers and dealers in chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs will find DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS replete with reliable quotations in the primary markets and facts about conditions at the many sources of supply for crude materials. The fuller market reports and the special feature articles by trade and technical authorities are directly in line with our policy to give our subscribers the most reliable, the most complete, the most interesting market publication in this field.

The Editors